

**THE LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY THE '*LITTLE BIG SHOTS*'
TALK SHOW HOSTS WITH CHILD GUEST STARS ON THE
YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

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THESIS

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2024

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I state that the thesis entitled “**The Language Style Used by the ‘Little Big Shots’ Talk Show Hosts with Child Guest Stars on the YouTube Channel**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the references. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 19 August 2024

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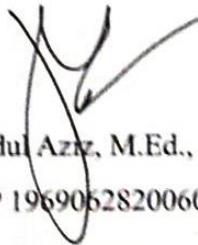
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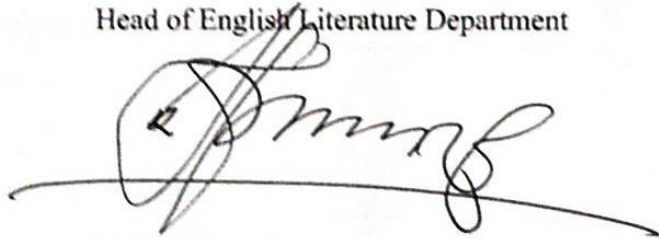
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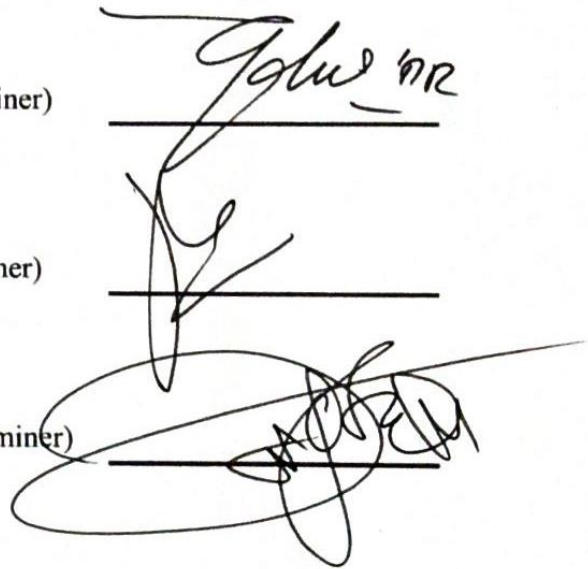
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MOTTO

"Do not be sad, indeed Allah is with us."

(Q.S. At Taubah: 40)

"Do not say words you would not want others to say to you."

(Ali bin Abi Talib)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved mother, Lilik Faridah, and my father, ABD Halim, who have tirelessly supported all decisions and choices in my life and have never stopped praying for me; my sisters, Chalimatus Sa'deyah, Fadhilatul Jauhariyah, and Aisyah Nur Safa, as well as the entire family, thank you for your support and prayers.

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During the process of writing this thesis, the researcher realized that this thesis could be succesfull because of the help, guidance, support, and prayers from various parties. So with that, the author would like to thank humbly to: The rector of Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, M. A., Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. M. Faishol, M. Ag., with the permission of this thesis, also to the Head of the Department of English Literature, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph. D., as well as my academic supervisor, Ma'am Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd., M.Ed., my thesis advisor who patiently provided advice, direction, and guidance to me, Mr. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D., and all lecturers majoring in English Literature for the knowledge they imparted during colledge.

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Jauhariyah, and Aisyah Nur Safa), my cousin who is like a friend, Ayyu Dzikro Aulia; and the entire family who patiently and sincerely always prayed for me, gave me encouragement and motivation so that I could complete this thesis.

Finally, I would also like to thank my friends, my roommate (Balqies), and my fellow supervisor (Intan) who have helped me a lot from the beginning to the end of writing my thesis. Do not forget my dorm friends (Kusnah, Amy, Aisy, Anisya, Erika, and Eca), as well as my classmates (Faizah, and Faradilla), thank you for encouraging each other during endless learning. My hangout friends (Cindy, Erlina, Yulinda, Tias, and Piul), thank you for providing encouragement and support to each other. I would like to express my sincere thanks to all those who have helped, provided support and prayed, which I cannot mention one by one.

I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. There are still many things that need to be learned and developed. Apart from that, I expect suggestions and constructive criticism to improve this thesis. Hopefully this thesis can provide inspiration for readers and future researchers.

Malang, 19 August 2024

The Researcher,



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ABSTRACT

Maghfiroh, Lailatul (2024) *The Language Style Used by the 'Little Big Shots' Talk Show Hosts with Child Guest Stars on the YouTube Channel*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Abdul Aziz, M.Ed, Ph.D.

Keywords: Language Style, Language Function, Sociolinguistics, Talk Show

Modern developments mean that television shows that should only be broadcast and can be seen on television can now be watched again on social media, such as YouTube. Talk shows, such as 'Little Big Shots' are one of the television shows that are rebroadcast on social media. In talk shows, the use of language style is one of the most important things, in order to build an atmosphere and relationship with guest stars and the audience. This research examines the language styles and language functions used by the 'Little Big Shots' talk show hosts on YouTube. This research focuses on types of language styles and language functions which depend on the theories of Joos (1967) and Holmes (2013) based on a sociolinguistic approach. This research uses a qualitative method, with data taken from talk show videos on YouTube and video transcripts. The results of this research show that researcher have found 34 conversations that contain types of language styles based on Joos' (1967) theory, and there are only 3 types of language styles used in the 'Little Big Shots' talk show, namely consultative style (14 times), intimate (3 times), and casual (17 times) were the most dominant ones used. Meanwhile, the use of language functions is based on Holmes' (2013) theory, there are only 5 types of language functions used, namely expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic and phatic functions, with the referential function being the most frequently used language function. Based on the data found, it was concluded that the use of language styles and their functions were adapted to the recipient, situation, context and purpose of the conversation. To learn more about language style, the author suggests further research to compare one host with another host, to find out whether the dominant language style is the same or not.

مستخلص البحث

المفغيره، ليلة (2024) أسلوب اللغة الذي يستخدمه مقدمو البرامج الحوارية 'ليتيل بيغ صوت' مع نجوم الضيوف الأطفال على قناة اليوتيوب. رسالة بكالوريوس قسم الأدب الإنجليزي كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف عبد العزيز، ماجستير، دكتوراه.

الكلمات المفتاحية: نمط اللغة، وظيفية اللغة، علم اللغة الاجتماعي، البرامج الحوارية

يمكن الآن إعادة تطوير الأوقات لإنشاء البرامج التلفزيونية التي يجب بثها فقط ويمكن رؤيتها على التلفزيون، على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، مثل يوتيوب. برامج الحديث، مثل 'ليتيل بيغ صوت' هي واحدة من البرامج التلفزيونية التي يتم بثها مرة أخرى على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. في البرنامج الحوارية، يعد استخدام نمط اللغة أحد أهم الأشياء، من أجل بناء جو وعلاقة مع نجوم الضيوف والمتفرجين. يدرس هذا البحث أنماط اللغة ووظائف اللغة التي يستخدمها مقدمو البرامج الحوارية 'ليتيل بيغ صوت' على اليوتيوب. تركز هذه الدراسة على أنواع أنماط اللغة ووظائف اللغة التي تعتمد على نظرية جووس (1967) وهولمز (2013) على أساس الأساليب الاجتماعية. تستخدم هذه الدراسة الطريقة شبه المعقولة، مع البيانات المأخوذة من فيديو محادثة من يوتيوب و ترزقيب فيديو. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن الباحثين قد عثروا على 34 محادثات تحتوي على أنواع من أنماط اللغة تعتمد على نظرية جووس (1967)، وهناك 3 أنواع فقط من نمط اللغة المستخدمة في 'ليتيل بيغ صوت'، وهي الاستشارات الاستشارية نمط (14 مرة)، حميمة (3 مرات)، وغير رسمية (17 مرة) الأكثر هيمنة المستخدمة. في حين أن استخدام وظائف اللغة استنادًا إلى نظرية هولمز (2013)، لا يوجد سوى 5 أنواع من وظائف اللغة المستخدمة، وهي وظائف تعبيرية ومباشرة ومرجعية ولغوية وفتحة، مع وظائف مرجعية كوظائف اللغة الأكثر استخدامًا. استنادًا إلى بيانات النتائج، تم استنتاج أن استخدام أنماط اللغة ووظائفها يتم تعديلها على المستلم، والوضع، والسياق، والغرض من المحادثة. لمعرفة المزيد حول أسلوب اللغة، يقترح المؤلفون مزيدًا من البحث لمقارنة مضيف واحد بمضيف آخر، لمعرفة ما إذا كان أسلوب اللغة المهيمن هو نفسه أم لا.

ABSTRAK

Maghfiroh, Lailatul (2024) *The Language Style Used by the 'Little Big Shots' Talk Show Hosts with Child Guest Stars on the YouTube Channel*. Skripsi Sarjana, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Abdul Aziz, M.Ed, Ph.D.

Kata kunci: Gaya Bahasa, Fungsi Bahasa, Sociolinguistik, Talkshow

Perkembangan zaman membuat acara televisi yang seharusnya hanya ditayangkan dan dapat dilihat di televisi saja, kini dapat ditonton ulang di media sosial, seperti YouTube. Acara talkshow, seperti 'Little Big Shots' adalah salah satu acara televisi yang disiarkan ulang di media sosial. Dalam acara talkshow, penggunaan gaya bahasa adalah salah satu hal yang terpenting, agar dapat membangun suasana dan hubungan dengan bintang tamu serta penonton. Penelitian ini mengkaji gaya bahasa dan fungsi bahasa yang digunakan pembawa acara pada talkshow 'Little Big Shots' yang ada di YouTube. Penelitian ini berfokus pada jenis-jenis gaya bahasa dan fungsi bahasa yang bergantung pada teori Joos (1967) dan Holmes (2013) berdasarkan pendekatan sociolinguistik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, dengan data yang diambil dari video talkshow dari YouTube dan transkrip video. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peneliti telah menemukan 34 percakapan yang memuat jenis-jenis gaya bahasa berdasarkan teori Joos (1967), dan hanya terdapat 3 jenis gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam talkshow 'Little Big Shots', yaitu gaya consultative (14 times), intimate (3 times), dan casual (17 times) yang paling dominan digunakan. Sedangkan penggunaan fungsi bahasa berdasarkan teori Holmes (2013), hanya terdapat 5 jenis fungsi bahasa yang digunakan, yaitu fungsi expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, dan phatic, dengan fungsi referential sebagai fungsi bahasa yang paling sering digunakan. Berdasarkan data temuan, disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan gaya bahasa dan fungsinya disesuaikan dengan penerima, situasi, konteks, dan tujuan pembicaraan. Untuk mempelajari lebih dalam tentang gaya bahasa, penulis menyarankan penelitian selanjutnya untuk membandingkan satu pembawa acara dengan pembawa acara lainnya, untuk mengetahui apakah gaya bahasa dominan sama atau tidak.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of a background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the last one is a definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

The era of digitalization has accelerated the development of social media significantly, and YouTube is one of the prime examples of a social media platform experiencing rapid growth. YouTube has become one of the largest video content platforms worldwide. It also allows programs broadcast on television to be rebroadcast on YouTube channels. As a communication tool, YouTube has a function for its users, namely as a means of obtaining information, a means of entertainment, and can also be a medium of education. One of the television programs that is usually rebroadcast on YouTube is a talk show program.

The talk show is a television program that features discussions led by experts, followed by a question-answer session. It aims to exchange ideas and discuss current topics. A successful talk show requires a host who fits the atmosphere of the event and encourages direct interaction between the announcer, sources, and listeners. Therefore, a talk show host needs to have language skills to communicate, to build close relationships and trust with guests and audiences.

Everyone agrees that language is universal, so people can use it to communicate. Language has a function as a communication tool to provide

information to society (Keraf, 2002), and also as a tool for expression (Buhler, 2011). Apart from that, language also allows humans to socialize and communicate in any way (Maharani, 2019).

Language varies according to its users, according to where it is used to whom, and according to who uses it. The recipient and the context influence our choice of code or variation, whether language, dialect, or style (Holmes, 2013). Therefore, each person's language style is different depending on where they speak, what they say, and how they speak. The speaker's relationship with the interlocutor can also influence his language style, and social distance or solidarity is influenced by factors such as age, gender, social role, and family ties (Holmes, 2013). Society has and applies its style when expressing or conveying ideas in spoken and written language because these forms are tied to social components (Ginting, et al. 2020).

Language style is an important concept in the study of sociolinguistic diversity, claims Eckert (2002). According to Kridalaksana (Chaer and Agustina, 1995), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that aims to explain the characteristics of language variation and the correlation of language variation with social characteristics. Language variation or diversity is the main topic of discussion in sociolinguistics.

According to Meyerhoff, "Language style also describes personality, thought patterns, and human conditions. Human conditions can create human language styles" (Setiani, 2022). The languages used by many people are different, and their communication styles are influenced by the interactions that occur in

social life. Keraf believes that language style allows us to assess the personality, character, and abilities of someone who uses that language (Keraf, G. 2010). Thus, the better the language style used, the better people's assessment of it.

In terms of the subject, circumstances, function, author's intention, and content of an utterance, Missikova defines language style as a manner of speaking and/or a type of utterance that is formed through the deliberate and intentional selection, systematic patterning, and application of linguistic and extra-linguistic means (Rizky, 2021). In addition, Joos (1967) asserts that formality degrees vary according to the circumstances. In his book, Martin Joos says that language has five styles, including frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

Considering the variations in language styles that each person has, language style is something special and interesting to explore. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing language style because language style is very important and allows us to assess a person's personality, character, and language skills. This way, we will know when, where, and with whom they use a particular style.

Many previous studies focused on language style research, especially spoken language. For example, research on language styles on talk shows has been carried out by Niswa (2021), with the title of the research being "*An Investigation Of Language Style Used In Indonesian Television Talk Show Program: A Case On Sociolinguistics*". This qualitative descriptive research aims to examine and explain how language styles are categorized in the talk show programs Just Alvin, Mata Najwa, and Hitam Putih using Joos's (1967) theory. Three different language styles have been identified

in this research: formal, casual, and intimate. Hosts are more likely to use a formal style, while speakers are more likely to use a casual style. Hosts tend to use a formal style more often because of the news station setting. Because interviewees are asked personal questions about their lives in the context of a shared moment, they are more likely to use an informal approach.

Febrianti, et al (2023), conducted research with the title *“Language Style Used In Oprah Winfrey’s Talk Show On YouTube”*. This research examines the language styles used in Oprah Winfrey's talk show in 2020. This study also explores the dialogue function of speakers in using these styles. The analysis uses Joos' theory in 1967 and Jakobson's theory in 2011. Viewing data on YouTube is analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods. The findings revealed that formal, consultative, and casual styles were most commonly used, with expressive being the most common function.

Cahyanti, et al (2021), with their research entitled *“Comparing the Language Style Used by Native and Non-native English Speakers in The Ellen Show”*, analyze the use of language styles in The Ellen Show, focusing on native and non-native speakers of English, and using qualitative methods as a research method. This study found that native speakers use all types of language styles, while non-native speakers use three types: formal, consultative, and casual. Similarities were found between the two groups, the difference being that non-native speakers did not use a frozen or intimate style. This research concludes that language styles are useful in English pronunciation for both native and non-native speakers.

Sanjaya and Linuwih (2023), conducted research entitled "*Language Style Used by James Corden in the Late Late Show*". This research examines the language style in James Corden's interview with Dwayne Johnson, Ed Sheeran, and James Lee Curtis on The Late Late Show. Research findings show that James Corden uses three different language styles: formal, informal, and consultative, based on the use of Joos's (1967) language style theory and qualitative methodology. Jamie tends to speak formally during the show because he is older than James. But when he did interviews with Dwayne and Ed Sheeran, two artists younger than James, he used a casual and consultative style. The findings show that language style preferences are taken into account based on the age of the interlocutor.

Muziatun, et al (2020), conducted research with the title "*Five Language Style Analysis Of The Host In The Tonight Show Talk Show: A Sociolinguistics Analysis*". This thesis investigates Jimmy Fallon's language style on the talk show, The Tonight Show, using Joos' theory. Data from video shows and transcripts were collected using qualitative descriptive methods. The research results found a consultative style of 11 data and a casual style of 18 data, with the casual style being dominant.

Halinna (2022), with the title "*Language Style Used by Muslim Women Figure's Speeches on TED Talks*", examines the language styles used by Muslim women in TED Talks with a focus on Dalia Mogahed, Alaa Murabit, Suzanne Barakat, and Yassmin Abdel-Magied. This research uses the five types of language style theory from Martin Joos (1967) and the six functions theory from Holmes and

Wilson (2017). The research results show that Muslim women's speech has different language styles for different issues, with three types: consultative, formal, and casual, as well as six functions: referential, expressive, directive, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic.

Apart from that, there is also research on language styles in films which has been carried out by Zumaria (2022), with the title "*Comparing Language Style and Language Function Between Teenager and Adults in "Turning Red"*". This thesis investigates the style and function of language used by teenagers and adults in the film "Turning Red." By using a sociolinguistic approach, this research aims to identify types of language styles using Joos' theory (1967), and Holmes' theory (2001) to analyze the function of the language used, and the differences between the two groups. The research uses qualitative descriptive methods and data from adolescents and adults. The research results show four types of language styles: formal, consultative, casual, and intimate, and six functions: expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. However, this research also reveals that one style is found in adult dialogue, and another style is found in adolescent dialogue.

Salsabila (2022), with research entitled "*Language Style Used by the Main Character in Hala: A Sociolinguistic Study*", examines the language styles used by Muslim teenagers in the American film Hala, with a focus on Martin Joos's (1967) theory of language styles and Janet Holmes' theory of social factors. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the film and the language style of the main characters. The results show that the main characters use different styles,

with consultative, casual, intimate, formal, and frozen styles being the most common. Social factors, participants, setting, and context also influence the main character's language style.

Azhar and Fitrawati (2022), and Uma (2021) also conducted research on language styles in spoken language. Azhar and Fitrawati (2022), with the title "*The Analysis of Language Style Used in Indonesian Stand-Up Comedy Shows*" examine the language styles used in Indonesian stand-up comedy shows using Martin Joos' 1967 theory. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, data from Ridwan Remin's YouTube videos reveals three styles: frozen, formal, and intimate. The style most often used is casual, this shows the uniqueness of Ridwan Remin's style in conveying humorous material.

Uma (2021), conducted research with the title "*Language Styles Used at I Am Roam Alone in Youtube Channel*". This research explores the language style used by I am Roam Alone on the YouTube Channel in Mauritania, with a focus on Joos and Holmes' theory. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to understand the language styles used by vloggers and foreigners. Research findings show that the most commonly used language style is consultative, with expressive, directive, and phatic functions.

In this research, the researcher will also use Joos's (1967) theory to identify the language styles of hosts on the talk show 'Little Big Shots'. This theory was chosen because it focuses on analyzing the use of formality levels concerning speakers and speech partners. Researcher chose this theory because there has been

no update or refutation of this theory. This is also supported by Holmes' (2013) theory to determine the function or reasons speakers use language styles. However, the object chosen by the author will be a differentiator and novelty from previous studies. The researcher uses the talk show 'Little Big Shots' as the object of research, where this talk show only presents children as guest stars. So, this study will focus on the use of language style and language function used for children.

Many factors support the writer's decision to use language style as the subject of his research. The first is the importance of understanding linguistic patterns in various social contexts. To avoid using incorrect language styles in various social contexts, it is important to understand which language styles fall into formal and informal settings. Second, the author argues that we can learn more about a person by understanding his or her linguistic preferences. Therefore, improving human relations requires an understanding of language styles. The reason the author chose 'Little Big Shots' as the research object is because research on language styles on talk shows that specifically invite children as guest stars are relatively rarely researched. In addition, this study can explain how language styles are manifested in interactions with children from different backgrounds. When giving presentations to children from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds, hosts may need to adjust their language styles.

Based on the explanation above, the author is interested in researching this matter. In other words, the purpose of this study is to identify the types of language styles and functions of language styles used by hosts to communicate with children in the talk show 'Little Big Shots'. The research will use Joos' theory (1967) and

Holmes' theory (2013) as a research basis, to identify language styles and language functions.

B. Research Questions

Based on the explanation of the research background, the problem formulation that can be proposed in this research is as follows:

1. What are the types of language style used by hosts in the 'Little Big Shots' talk show?
2. What are the function of language styles used by hosts in the 'Little Big Shots' talk show?

C. Significance of the Study

This study has practical significance for readers and other researchers. Practically, this study will provide an understanding of the language style used by talk show hosts, more precisely 'Little Big Shots' where the guest stars are children. In addition, this study will also identify the function of the language style. By focusing on the use of language style and the function of language style used by the talk show host 'Little Big Shots', this study will provide insight into the types of language style and language functions commonly used by talk show hosts to communicate with children to build relationships so that the talk show is interesting and not boring.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is sociolinguistics, especially about the language style and language function used by hosts in talk shows. The limitations of this research are that the researcher only focused on identifying the types of language styles and language functions used by the presenters of the talk show 'Little Big Shots', and only focused on verbal language. The researcher only uses several videos of the talk show 'Little Big Shots' hosted by Dawn French and Steve Harvey. Several videos will be studied using Joos' theory (1967) and Holmes' theory (2013) to identify the language style and language function used by hosts when interviewing children.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The key terms are to avoid misunderstandings about the meaning of some of the terms used in this study. The researcher provides the definitions below:

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society, it involves the analysis of how language is influenced by and influences social factors such as gender, age, social status, and culture.

Language Style is the way someone speaks to other people. the choice of words used by a particular group of people when speaking at a particular place and in a particular situation. The style people use depends on who they are talking to and where they are talking.

A talk show is a TV or radio program in which the host and guests talk about news, politics, entertainment, and lifestyle. The purpose of the talk show is to entertain, educate, and encourage discussion.

A hosts is a person who serves as an event leader on various stage performances, weddings, entertainment, and other similar events.

Little Big Shots is all about showing you some of the funniest and most talented children you'll ever meet from all over the world. The series features children demonstrating talents and engaging in conversation with the host.

Dawn Roma French is a Welsh comedian, actress, and writer, known for starring in and writing the script for the sketch comedy show French and Saunders with her partner Jennifer Saunders, and for impersonating Geraldine Granger in the situation comedy The Vicar of Dibley.

Steve Harvey is an American comedian, television host, radio host, actor, and Miss Universe pageant, author. He is the host of The Steve Harvey Morning Show, Steve Harvey, Little Big Shot, etc.

YouTube is a video-sharing platform that allows users to upload, watch, and interact with online videos for free.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some essential ideas that will help to support the current study and give a general idea of where it is going, such as Sociolinguistics, Language Style, Types of Language Style, Language Functions, Talk Show ‘Little Big Shots’

A. Sociolinguistics

Language and society are inextricably linked to one another. Sociolinguistics is the field that studies this phenomenon. To gain a better knowledge of language structure and communication functions, sociolinguistics studies the connections between language and society (Wardhaugh, 2010). Sociolinguistics, according to Coulmas (in Uma, 2021), is the study of how friendly variables like sexual orientation, race, age, or social class influence or are affected by language. Sociolinguistics is the study of how humans communicate in various social circumstances and how we might employ particular linguistic features to express meaning or a social component of our identities. We learn about real-world attitudes and social contexts from sociolinguistics.

Another way to understand sociolinguistics is as a scientific discipline that focuses on how people use language in social situations. In other words, sociolinguistics is the study of the use and use of language, the context of language use, grammatical proficiency, the range of effects resulting from interaction with several languages, and the variations and timing of language use. In addition, this

science explains why people communicate in different ways depending on their social environment. A lot of information about language use in society can be obtained by looking at how individuals use it in various social contexts. This is especially true when it comes to interpersonal relationships within a community and how language is used to express and shape social identities.

The language used by each social group and language variances are strongly related. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that has applications in the everyday lives of those who utilize verbal language for interpersonal interactions. The fundamental idea of sociolinguistics is that a speaker's language reflects who they are. As per Trudgill's statement in Maharani, 2019, sociolinguistic studies bear relevance to cultural phenomena, as they shape people's speech patterns, which are shaped by their social surroundings.

Finding, characterizing, and interpreting the limitations of social motivation in language decision-making is the primary responsibility of sociolinguists. One way to explain language stability and change is to demonstrate where and how these restrictions link to grammatical constraints (Coulmas in Zumaria, 2022). Thus, it may be said that the science of sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. This can happen in social and sociolinguistic interactions in a community where each speaker will have a different dialect, language, and personality.

B. Language Style

Language is seen as a very valuable tool in human life because it is a medium of communication. According to Turnip et al. In Niswa's quote (2021),

"communication" describes the process by which individuals exchange ideas for information or another resource. Therefore, to prevent misunderstandings, speakers in communication usually need to convey their speech clearly by paying attention to language structure, word choice, intonation, etc.

It is common for people with the same communication goals to use different language styles to convey those goals. Their communication will be influenced by the social context and conditions, where they may use different language styles based on these circumstances. As Leech and Short argue, "style has a logically indisputable meaning: it alludes to how language is used in a given situation, an individual for a given reason, and so on." (Uma, 2021).

Speakers may choose to communicate more formally or informally, depending on several factors including context, social norms, age gap, occupation, emotional involvement, and more (Wardhaugh, 2010). In other words, the way a person speaks can serve as an indicator of background, education, socioeconomic status, honesty, kindness, and some other attributes.

Wardhaugh (2010) emphasizes how important it is to use the right language in the right situation. When a student talks to a lecturer, for example, using formal language will feel more appropriate than using informal language. This shows the importance of matching linguistic style to the situation or context in communication. Apart from that, language style can also be defined as a way of expressing thoughts through language in a unique way that shows the soul and personality of the language user (Keraf, G. 2010).

Language style, according to Meyerhoff, can also provide details about a person's character, views, or environment (Niswa, 2021). A person's language style refers to how they communicate with others using language that is relevant to their communication style. It is clear from the statement above that language style is the choice of words made when speaking in a particular context. In sociolinguistics, one of the most important things is language style. With language styles, individuals can communicate their ideas.

C. Types of Language Style

In many situations, language styles can vary. For example, in business interactions, people may use a formal style in conversation, people may use an informal style in friendly conversation, or people may use an intimate style in family communication. Language style makes it easy for us to understand someone's personality and character, according to Keraf in the article by Febrianti, et al (2023). In addition, Joos (1967) emphasized that there are five language styles that people use in various types of communication. Language styles proposed by Martin Joos are categorized based on formality. There are five language styles, including:

1. Frozen Style (Oratorical Style)

This language style is the most formal language used in formal ceremonies, official government events, and international meetings. It is typically used in palaces, church ceremonies, speeches, courts, and other events. The frozen style is unaltered and often archaic and is suitable for highly skilled individuals such as

specialists, professional orators, attorneys, and preachers. The frozen style employs a consistent sentence structure, long and deliberate sentence construction, and a high level of intonation. The structured sentences are used in a complex manner, such as "Yes, my lord; yes, your highness".

This style is more elaborated than other styles, with complicated sentence sequences, and requires high skill. It is almost exclusively used by specialists, professional orators, lawyers, and preachers, and is used in situations with symbolic values. The nature of the frozen format is that the language is typed and not changed for cases of prayer and commitment, constitutional preface, law, and bibliography.

2. Formal Style (Deliberative Style)

Formal style is a language style used for important or serious situations and addresses large audiences that allow effective interchange between speakers and hearers. It is typically single-topic oriented and technical, with three characteristics: having a single topic, using a sentence structure that shows less intimacy between the hearer and speaker, and using a standard form. Formal style is used in schools by students, teachers, lecturers, and headmasters, and is used for special occasions that call for dignity and seriousness.

The formal style is clear in pronunciation, has specific meanings, and uses a non-complete sentence structure. The formal communication style is a one-way communication method employed in formal circumstances, such as classrooms, professional talks, and sermons. In academia, it is used to verify that no words, phrases, or sentences are abbreviated.

Formal style is used in formal situations with little background and communication, with little or no feedback from the audience. Its main feature is appraisal support, which is secondary in informal speech and more or less absent in intimate conversations. Examples of formal style include state speeches, official meetings, correspondence, religious lectures, textbooks, papers, and scientific papers.

3. Consultative Style

Consultative language style is a semi-formal communication style commonly used in school, meetings, and results-oriented or production-oriented talks. It is the most operational variety of languages, ranging between formal and informal forms. This style is determined by joint participation and is used in group discussions, normal conversations at school, and business conversations such as teacher-student, doctor-patient, and buyer-seller. The style is characterized by shorter sentences, shorter responses, and the recipient usually participating and providing feedback. The consultative style is based on Joos's theory and is typically used in dialogue, translation, doctor-patient conversations, meetings, and first meetings between strangers. The basic components of the consultative system include "Yes, No, Huh, Mm, That's right."

4. Casual Style

Casual style is a conversational style suitable for relaxed or normal situations, such as outside the classroom or with friends or family members. It is characterized by the use of first names or nicknames instead of first and last names,

rapid pronunciation, and slang. Casual speech often omits unstressed words, particularly at the beginning of sentences. Examples of casual style include "don't get up!", "Anybody home?", "what's up?", and "Need help?".

Casual style, also known as informal language, is used in casual situations such as conversations between parents, children, friends, family members, vacations, or sports. It is shorter than the consultative style, has an incomplete sentence structure, and uses names or nicknames instead of first and last names. It is often used in casual situations, with elements of constituent words colored by regional languages.

5. Intimate Style

Intimate language style is used by speakers in close relationships, such as family members, romantic partners, or close friends. This style is characterized by incomplete, short, and unclear articulation, and is often used in pairs. It includes personal codes, words signifying intimate relationships, slurred pronunciation, nonverbal communication, and non-standard forms. Two characteristics of the intimate style are extraction and jargon.

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and close friends, often used in conversations with familiar groups. Examples of intimate style include "dear," "darling," "love," "dad," "mom," "wife," or nicknames. Intimate style is characterized by ellipsis, deletion, rapid, slurred pronunciation, non-verbal communication, and private code. Examples of the

intimate style include "Hey darling," "Oh baby," "Really sexy my girl," and "What is it, honey."

D. Language Functions

Holmes (2013) in his book categorizes language functions into six types, among others:

1. Expressive

The expressive function expresses the speaker's personal feelings, thoughts, ideas, and opinions through word choice and intonation. This utterance is used to convey the speaker's feelings or emotions directly. The purpose directly expresses the speaker's attitude towards what he is talking about.

Example: "I'm feeling great today."

2. Directive

The directive function aims to get someone to do something, often found in commands and requests. This statement aims to encourage someone to do something. In other words, this utterance tries to give instructions or commands to the recipient of the utterance. The management function is focused on the recipient, which means the speaker requires a response from the listener or someone to take a certain action.

Example: "Close the door!"

3. Referential

The referential function provides information by confirming or refuting statements, such as facts, and is important for logic. This function is related to conveying information or references regarding a matter. This utterance is used to convey information clearly and specifically.

Example: "Surabaya is the capital of East Java."

4. Metalinguistic

The metalinguistic function annotates the language itself for clarification or negotiation and is used in questions such as "Excuse me, what did you say?" when the code is misunderstood.

5. Poetic

The poetic function focuses on the aesthetic qualities of language, focusing on the form of the message chosen. They deliver more than just content, containing our creative touch. This utterance is intended to attract the attention of the listener or reader through the use of creative and rhythmic language.

6. Phatic

The phatic or social function expresses solidarity and empathy towards others, helping to establish contact and connect to communication channels. These functions are commonly used in daily interactions, such as greetings, compliments, gossip, and greeting friends. This utterance is used to strengthen social relationships or to start a conversation with other people.

Example: “Hi, how are you, lovely day isn’t it!”

E. Characteristics of Language Style for Children

One of the stages of language development that children must go through is language, which they use to communicate with others in everyday life. Hurlock (2000) emphasizes in his book that language is a tool for communication that conveys messages, information, and meaning to others using certain symbols in the form of ideas and feelings. As a socialization tool, language is a way to respond to others. According to Bromley, there are several different ways language can be used. These include, language to explain personal needs and aspirations; change and regulate behavior; encourage cognitive growth; and improve social relationships (Afrianingsih, 2016).

When children are 2-7 years old, it is a stage where children are able to communicate what they understand based on what they see. At this age is also the stage where children enter the preoperational stage, the stage where children are able to describe their environment symbolically, according to Piaget (Afrianingsih, 2016). Children in the pre-operational stage require more intense, loving, and active parental involvement so that they can absorb spoken language and develop into individuals who can understand the circumstances and environment in which they are located. The development of children's language as explained by Vygotsky, who stated that children learn language from adults collaboratively, after which it is internalized and consciously used as a thinking tool and control tool (Masitoh, 2003). Therefore, as adults, parents must be able to apply it in their daily lives to communicate positively to children.

Children need to hear examples of speech in their environment to learn to pronounce words correctly and then arrange them into appropriate sentences. Therefore, adults must use constructive language or words when talking to children. In terms of children's language and behavior, adults can react very gently. The following actions can be taken to respond appropriately to children's language and behavior with positive language and behavior (Jidan, 2008): 1) Consider a variety of child-friendly vocabulary and word choices; 2) Respond to a number of children's questions; 3) Be consistent in the words used; and 4) Avoid terms such as "don't," "can't," and "forbidden."

When talking to children, the language style is usually modified to make it easy to understand and create a relaxed communication atmosphere. Here are some important elements of language style when talking to children (Putri. A. R, 2023):

1. **Easy-to-Understand Language.** It is important to use easy-to-understand language and short sentences that are appropriate to the child's developmental stage. Adults often omit specialized or abstract terminology and simplify sentence construction.
2. **Repetition and Emphasis.** To ensure that children understand the content being conveyed, it is common practice to repeat key words or phrases. Important details can also be emphasized by using emphasis.
3. **Soft and Friendly Tone.** Speaking in a kind and friendly manner encourages children to feel comfortable and supported. A harsh or noisy tone of voice has the potential to intimidate children.

4. **Body Language and Gestures.** Clear and expressive gestures help when communicating with children. Simple movements such as smiling, bowing the head, or hand gestures can help make communication easier to understand.
5. **Open-ended Questions and Invitations.** Giving children the freedom to share their thoughts or anecdotes through open-ended questions helps them feel important. Children feel more involved in a conversation when they are allowed to ask questions.
6. **Praise and Positive Feedback.** Giving constructive criticism or expressions of gratitude and praise to children is a great method to improve communication. It encourages them to continue interacting and gives them a sense of worth.
7. **Using Imaginative Language.** Talking about fantasy worlds or playing word games are examples of language that engages children's imaginations and can capture their attention and make the conversation more interesting.
8. **Responding Patiently and Slowly.** Children often take more time to understand and react to stimuli. Therefore, it is important to respond calmly and speak more slowly.
9. **Consideration of the Child's Emotions.** The language style used should also take into account the child's emotional state. Adults often need to speak with empathy and change their responses based on the child's emotional state.

Building a loving and supportive environment that allows children to feel comfortable expressing themselves is a primary goal of communicating with children.

F. Talk Show ‘Little Big Shots’

A talk show is a chat or conversation that conveys information by a resource person guided by a host who will later have a question-answer session either face to face or by telephone. A talk show is a form of conveying information by exchanging ideas by highlighting topics that are developing or that are currently being hotly discussed by presenting resource persons who are experts in their respective fields.

Little Big Shots is a television program that can be considered a talk show. Little Big Shots is a program that showcases some of the cutest and most talented kids ever from around the world. But this isn't a competition, the program isn't made for judging and there are no prizes, just lots of amazing kids doing amazing things they love.

The series is hosted by Dawn French and is based on the American show of the same name created by Ellen DeGeneres and Steve Harvey who also hosted the original show. The series is produced by Wall to Wall. The show, unlike The X Factor, has no judges, winners or losers. In each episode, the hosts talk to a child aged 3 to 13 about their talents, before the child performs them in front of a studio audience. So, this show can be said to be a talk show with the aim of communication to learn more about the talents of talented children from various countries.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The chapter describes the research method in this study. This chapter describes the research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The data and results of this study are not supported by statistical data, but rather words displayed in descriptive word groups. Therefore, this study uses a qualitative research method. Qualitative method is research procedures to produce descriptive data in the form of written words or people's speech and observable behavior (Bogdan & Taylor, 2010). Researcher studied the utterances used by the hosts of 'Little Big Shots' to find language style and language function.

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is a technique based on the analysis and understanding of the meanings held by individuals or groups in relation to social or humanitarian contexts. Qualitative research method is usually used to study a social phenomenon, such as how individuals or groups use different language styles when communicating according to the context being discussed.

B. Research Instrument

In this research, there was only one instrument used, namely the researcher herself. The researcher will be the main human instrument, collecting and analyzing data. Apart from that, the researcher also identified the language styles and functions of the language styles used by the talk show hosts 'Little Big Shot' in

interviewing their guest stars. Digital social researchers are people who conduct social research online (Rahardjo, 2021. In Fadlila 2023). Several digital concepts, such as digital operations and ethics, must be thoroughly understood by the researcher. Therefore, the researcher, as an individual, plays an important role in answering research questions while remaining objective.

C. Data and Data Sources

This research data is in the form of words, phrases, or sentences from dialogue between hosts and guest stars on the talk show 'Little Big Shots'. Where the research data is the language style and function of the language style of hosts on the talk show 'Little Big Shots', which presents children and teenagers as guest stars.

The data source for this study was obtained from the YouTube channel 'Little Big Shots'. This study used 4 videos from the talk show 'Little Big Shots' as the object of research. Researchers only selected 4 popular episodes that had more than 1 million viewers on the YouTube channel, and only selected child guest stars who used English to communicate. Where each episode has a duration of 30-40 minutes. Here are the links to the 4 episodes of 'Little Big Shots':

<https://youtu.be/o96iY8miRrA?si=B97Au3vj4hxeEI4k>

<https://youtu.be/dgtxSXJfg6E?si=hXtQx5hZmuwVepMc>

https://youtu.be/7TKn_yAfl_Y?si=OLfL--3Qv1uVCHqR

<https://youtu.be/519RsA3ZvII?si=BU6DtY1QrVvkDVMg>

The data obtained will be examined using the theoretical framework of Martin Joos's language style (1967) and language function from Janet Holmes (2013).

D. Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher used non-participant observation methods. According to Sudaryanto in Febrianti, et al (2023) is data collection by observing language use, and the researcher is not involved in the use of the language. Documentation and recording techniques are also included in this observation method. The steps in collecting data include the following: 1) Search for videos from YouTube and download and watch them. 2) The researcher needs to have a transcript of each video to get the proper dialogue between the host and the guest. Therefore, the researcher used *Anthiago Transkrip* to transcribe each video. 3) Identify the data and make several notes that may contain language styles in speech, as well as classify the data based on Joos and Holmes' theory. 4) Interpret the data included in data interpretation based on the findings linked to Joos's language style theory (1967) and Holmes's language function theory (2013).

E. Data Analysis

After the data was collected, the author analyzed the data using the theories of Joos (1967) and Holmes (2013). Then the author groups the data into types of language styles and their respective functions. The steps for data analysis are as follows: first, the author categorizes the data collected according to the theory of Joos (1967) and Holmes (2013) regarding language styles and their functions, then the author explains each data found in the talk show. The final step is making conclusions at the end of the research.

F. Triangulation

To verify the credibility of the collected data, the researcher used the triangulation method in this study. Triangulation is a research method that uses various methods to collect and analyze data from various perspectives, which aims to improve understanding and reduce bias during data collection and analysis (Rahardjo, 2010). According to Denkin in Rahardjo (2010), triangulations include four things: Method triangulation, An inter-researcher triangulation (if the research is done in groups), Data source triangulation, and Theory triangulation.

In this study, the researcher used method triangulation, data source triangulation, and theory triangulation. In method triangulation, the researcher used direct observation and discourse analysis methods. Rahardjo (2010), explained that method triangulation is done by comparing information or data in different ways, such as using interview, observation, and survey methods. In the direct observation method, the author will directly watch several episodes of 'Little Big Shots' to observe the communication style of the hosts, and note how they adjust their language to the guest stars. While for the discourse analysis method, the researcher will analyze transcripts of conversations on the talk show 'Little Big Shots' to see detailed language style patterns such as informal or formal registers, and word choices.

In addition, triangulation of data sources will also be used in this study. Triangulation of data sources is to explore the truth of certain information through various methods and sources of data acquisition (Rahardjo, 2010). In this study,

researchers will collect data from various episodes of 'Little Big Shots' from YouTube to get a broader picture of the language style and language functions used by the Hosts. By selecting several different episodes, with different guest stars, and different ages of children, researchers will ensure that the Hosts' language style is not only based on one condition or guest.

In theory triangulation, in this study, the researcher will use the language style theory from Joos (1967), and the language function theory from Holmes (2013) to analyze the data. Joos' theory (1967) is used to analyze whether hosts use frozen, formal, consultative, casual, or intimate styles, and how these language styles vary depending on the guest and the situation. While Holmes' theory (2013) will be used to analyze the language function used by hosts, whether the language used by the hosts is to entertain (expressive function), provide information (referential function), or to build social relationships with guest stars (phatic function).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the author will present the data findings and their discussion. In this case, the researcher presents data analysis according to Joos (1967) about five types of language styles, namely frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style, and Holmes (2013) about six language functions, namely expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic or social function found in the talk show 'Little Big Shots'. The data found is based on the language style and language function used by hosts on the talk show 'Little Big Shots' on YouTube.

A. Findings

In this research, the researcher found 34 data findings. This is analyzed based on five language styles according to Martin Joos' theory (1967) and six language functions according to Holmes' theory (2013). The researcher will explain several examples of data analysis based on research questions. This will be divided into two parts, the first is the language style used by the hosts of the 'Little Big Shots' talk show. Second, the language function used by the hosts of 'Little Big Shots'.

1. Language Style

Of the five types of language styles according to Joos (1967), there are only three types of language styles found in this research. Only consultative style, casual style, and intimate style were found, while formal style and frozen style were not

found in this study. There were 34 pieces of data found in conversations between hosts and guest stars on the talk show 'Little Big Shots'. The analysis of the data obtained will be classified based on the type of language style which will be explained below:

a. Consultative Style

The consultative language style is a semiformal communication style. This style is characterized by shorter sentences, and shorter responses, but still maintains certain norms regarding clarity and accuracy, and the recipient usually participates and provides feedback. The consultative style is based on Joos' theory and is usually used in dialogue, translation, doctor-patient conversations, meetings, and first meetings between strangers.

Data 1

SH: Show me a move! just show me a basic move! Watch what's like a basic salsa.

Jonathan: Basic salsa move is actually called the basic or you just kick, back and cross and lift up the leg. [teaching a salsa move]

SH: Okay, let me see, let me see hold on man, okay kick.

Jonathan: Back

SH: Back

Jonathan: Up

SH: Up

Jonathan: Down [Applause]

SH: Okay, show me another move!

Jonathan: Another move?

SH: That's the basic, so what's the next move?

Jonathan: Another move, it's called Punta Talon.

SH: What'd you say? What? What did you it's called? What?

Jonathan: Punta Talon, just Spanish word.

The dialogue above is a conversation between the host (Steve Harvey) and a guest star named Jonathan who is a young salsa dancer. In the conversation, the host asked the guest to start some salsa moves.

Based on the data obtained above, it can be seen that the dialogue uses a consultative language style. It is clear that the dialogue above is a two-way interaction between speakers that occurs continuously. Jonathan as the recipient participated and provided clear feedback. Steve Harvey and Jonathan asked each other questions and answered them quickly and efficiently. As explained by Joos (1967), the consultative style is a style characterized by shorter sentences and the recipient participates and provides feedback. Apart from that, the consultative style is also often used in contexts where information or instructions are given. It can be seen that Steve Harvey asks for explanations and demonstrations, while Jonathan explains by showing movements.

Data 2

SH: Was that your brother that was in the video?

Tiffany: Yeah

SH: Is he a good big brother?

Tiffany: Yes

The conversation above occurred between Steve Harvey (host) and a guest star named Tiffany, who is a four-year-old little girl who went viral on the internet because she has very strong opinions about all the important things in life such as love and donuts.

The conversation above uses a consultative language style because the host and Tiffany have a two-way interaction. Tiffany responded to the host's concise and direct questions with brief comments but provided clear information. This is indicated by Tiffany's short answers such as the words "*yeah*" and "*yes*". This exchange shows the goal of obtaining certain information in a focused and effective manner, which indicates a consultative language style. Although the conversation

was short, the questions and responses were formal and precise. This is explained by Joos (1967) that the consultative style is characterized by shorter, but clear and accurate responses.

Data 3

SH: Good, you're six?
Jaemarch: Uhuh [NOD NOD]
SH: How much was those shoes?
Jaemarch: Umm...[thinking]
SH: You don't work?
Jaemarch: Nope
SH: Do you want to work?
J: Nope
SH: What made you wear a blue suit?
J: Umm...
SH: Did you get it for Easter?
J: Nope
SH: Did you get it for Christmas?
J: Nope
SH: Get it for your birthday?
J: Nope

The dialogue above occurs between Steve Harvey (host) and the guest star, a six-year-old boy, who has become the choir leader on his first day of school, he is Jaemarc.

The data above shows that there is a goal to explore information clearly and precisely, which is a characteristic of a consultative language style. This can be seen from direct questions and short responses between the host and Jaemarch, to obtain specific information. The host asked a series of questions in an efficient and focused manner, while Jaemarch's answers were simple and concise, using only short words like “uhuh”, “umm...”, and “nope”. As explained by Joos (1967), the consultative style is characterized by shorter responses.

Data 4

SH: You just boy, it's just telling me stuff and just laughing about it. So, let me ask you something Jae, you went to school and you conducted the choir?
J: yep

SH: I used to be in the choir.

J: [LAUGHING]

SH: laughing at me? Okay Jae, keep on, keep on, keep on Jae. Who, who's in the choir?

J: Breed to me umm...

SH: Okay, no umm... it's. Jae used getting ready to be a name that whole choir [laughing]. Okay, let me ask you this, like okay, like what what's the difference uh sections of the choir?

J: I go soprano also tanner.

SH: Now we're getting down to it, who mostly are the tenors? the boys or the girls?

J: Boys.

SH: Mostly boys? who's mostly the sopranos?

J: Tamia ...

The dialogue above is still with the same host and guest star as data 3. This data is a two-way conversation and is a consultative style. Additionally, the conversation is conducted to uncover specific details efficiently. It is apparent that the host asked questions to obtain specific information about Jaemarc's experiences at school and in the choir, and Jaemarc responded with relevant information, sometimes with laughter or short responses. As explained by Joos (1967), this consultative style is characterized by shorter sentences, and shorter responses, but still maintains certain norms regarding clarity.

Data 5

SH: You, you've been the mayor?

Robert: [NOD NOD] Twice.

SH: Yeah, James, James told us you have been the mayor twice. Do you give your brother any tips on how to be mayor?

Robert: Yeah

SH: Like what?

Robert: When you shake people's hands, you shake them with the right and when you talk to them you look at them in the eyes.

The dialogue above occurs between the host (Steve Harvey) and Robert, a 5-year-old boy who dreams of becoming a major, and admits that he has already become a major and gives tips to his brother, James, who wants to become a major too.

The data above shows the use of a consultative style because it is structured based on directed and specific questions and responses. Asking about Robert's experience as mayor and the advice he gave his brother, the host asked targeted questions. Robert responded by providing clear directions. The consultative style is characterized by an efficient and organized exploration of certain facts, as in this discourse.

Data 6

SH: So now, let's get over back through it. What instrument do you play?

C: I play the violin and the piano.

SH: Violin and piano. Michaela, what instrument do you play?

M: I play the violin.

SH: What do you play? [POINTING TO TYLER]

T: I play the violin and the guitar.

SH: Violin and guitar. [THEN POINTED BRENDAN]

B: I play the bass and the piano.

SH: Bass and piano.

The dialogue above occurred between Steve Harvey (host) and the Joyous Quintet, a group of children who are talented in music. Five young music maestros, have already played at Carnegie Hall and Lincoln Center and the oldest is only 11 years old, they are Justin, Christy, Tyler, Brendan, and Michaela.

The data above clearly shows that the conversation used a consultative style, where the host asked questions to each guest star. This shows that there is a two-way interaction aimed at gathering information. The host tried to get specific information about the musical instruments played by each member of the Joyous Quintet and the guests gave clear and concise responses. As explained by Joos (1967), a consultative style can help in gathering information.

Data 7

SH: When did you start uploading yourself on YouTube?

T: Well, I started YouTube about a year ago and then but I started on the app Vine where you post six-second videos of yourself.

SH: oh Vine?

T: yeah, so I started on that in this time two years ago and it's just grown from there.

SH: It just blew up?

T: yeah

SH: So where do you make these videos?

T: In my room.

SH: Just sitting in your room?

T: Uhm... [nod nod]

The dialogue above occurred between the host (Steve Harvey) and Toby, a young man who has a talent for singing, and the video went very viral on the internet. Because this was a two-way exchange and the host asked structured questions to obtain specific details about Toby's experience with singing, the data above is an example of using a consultative style. There was a formal yet relaxed atmosphere as Toby gave thorough responses and the host answered with added recognition and clarity. This is in line with Joos's (1967) statement that the consultative style is a semi-formal communication style. The consultative language style is characterized by the aim of understanding and clarifying information, as shown in this discourse. Apart from that, the consultative style in the data above is also shown by short responses from guest stars, such as "yeah", and "uhm...", and one of the basic components of consultative style according to Joos (1967) is the short word "yeah (yes)."

Data 8

DF: Now, I understand that you have played in some astonishing concert halls all around the world.

Leia: Yes, I have, I played in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Russia, China.

DF: That is massively impressive. You've won some competitions, haven't you?

Leia: My first international competition was in Italy, when I was six I won both violin and piano also, when I was just turned nine I played as a nutcracker

competition and that competition was really special because I played with the Russian national orchestra in the Tchaikovsky concerto.
DF: There's no stopping you.

The conversation above took place between Dawn French (host) and a very talented guest star playing the violin, Leia, a talented 10-year-old little girl.

The data above clearly represents a consultative style, because both of them carried out two-way communication, the host asked specific and structured questions intending to gather information regarding the guest star's experience and achievements. Apart from that, guest stars as speakers gave detailed and informative answers regarding her experiences and achievements clearly. This is in line with one of the characteristics of the consultative style according to Joos (1967), where the speaker provides information about his background.

Data 9

DF: Two years? two years only? that's amazing two years. When did you decide to become a ventriloquist?
Darcy: Well, about three years ago I entered a talent competition and while I was there, I met um.. an amazing girl who did ventriloquism.

The dialogue above occurs between Dawn French (host) and Darcy, a 12-year-old girl who is an expert in ventriloquism. The conversation is categorized as consultative style communication. This is proven by the two-way communication carried out by the host and guest stars. Darcy as the speaker gave answers to Dawn's questions in detail about her experiences, as well as how she met someone who inspired her. This is in line with one of the characteristics of the consultative style according to Joos (1967), where the speaker provides information about his experience in ventriloquism.

Data 10

DF: Is it true that you have worked in the West End?

Z: Yeah, I'm in the West End, at the moment I play young Mark Jackson in Western still alive.

DF: And what was it that got you into Michael Jackson in the first place?

Z: um.. well, I was probably just listening to his music as I grew up because my mom loves her old-school music. I always used to sing along to the music she would play in the house.

The dialogue above occurs between the host (Dawn French) and the funky little guy from London, 12-years-old, Zuriel. He is talented in singing and dancing and considers Michael Jackson his inspiration.

The interaction above is included in the consultative style because it is a two-way conversation between two people who are trying to find more information and provide the right answer. The host's use of interrogative phrases to examine Zuriel's experiences in the West End and her interest in Michael Jackson is indicative of this consultative style. Zuriel, as the guest star, responded with a short and enlightening response, suggesting a more formal than informal exchange of ideas but still responsive and two-way communication. According to Martin Joos (1967), this shows the main characteristics of the consultative style, namely deep interactivity between speakers, clarity, and little formality.

Data 11

DF: What does it mean?

Z: um.. apparently it was a really good vocal warm-up that kept Michael's voice high.

DF: Okay, what do you do to warm up your voice?

Z: There's one warm-up that we do called Bella Senora, and it's basically a range of things and it's like. [SINGING]

The above data falls under the consultative style because it shows a two-way exchange of information to keep things orderly and unambiguous. Zuriel as the speaker provided detailed responses to specific questions asked by the host

regarding voice exercises, by describing one of the exercises that had been carried out. Zuriel also included a live demonstration (singing) in her response, indicating an attempt to provide more context and assist the host in understanding. According to Martin Joos (1967), clear language, lots of questions and answers, and the aim of providing useful information are characteristics of the consultative style.

Data 12

DF: Stop lying, stop lying! So tell me guys, what level have you reached?

Josh: Well, I'm world champion.

DF: You're the world champion?

Josh: Yeah

The dialogue above occurred between the host (Dawn French) and guest stars, two brothers who are talented in martial arts, karate. They are Max and Josh. The data above shows the existence of a consultative style in their communication. Apart from being a two-way communication, the consultative style of the data is evidenced by the short answers from the guest stars. This is proven by the word "yeah", where in a consultative style this word means that the guest star agrees with the host's understanding. This is in line with Joos (1967), that the consultative style is characterized by shorter responses, as well as the words "yeah/yes" agreeing with the other party's understanding of the situation.

Data 13

DF: I'm really chuffed about that. So, Have you been invited to perform in some exciting places before now?

E: Well, I have played in the Vatican I could sense there was 500 people watching me. They clapped though before I finished the piece.

DF: Oh did they..

E: Which was unfortunate.

DF: Oh okay, do you ever write your own music?

E: Oh yes, I've written a composition called The Haunted Tower.

DF: Oh, what was the inspiration for that?

E: It was Harry Potter.

The conversation above took place between the host (Dawn French) and a very talented and inspiring 13-year-old boy. He has a visual impairment and has been playing the piano since he was 18 months old, Ethan.

The data above clearly shows that the conversation uses a consultative style to communicate. It is clear that the dialogue above is two-way communication. The host asked several specific and directed questions regarding Ethan's experience in playing music and writing compositions, and Ethan gave clear and detailed answers. This is in line with the two characteristics of the consultative style according to Joos (1967), namely the speaker provides background information, and the recipient participates continuously.

Data 14

DF: Good for you. Do you think Theresa May seen that?

B: I think, she has yeah...

DF: Yeah, well, I hope she's watching this tonight. Should we give her a little wave and say hello Theresa May, there's Brooke, here to tell you what she thinks about you. [Applause] [laughs] How old do you think that you should have to be but before you could be prime minister?

B: Old.

DF: When you say old, Brooke. What do you think you mean by old? Not maybe as old as me?

B: Yeah

DF: Yeah, and I'm 32. So that's uh.. that's quite old. Now, if you will charge of the whole country book, what would you do?

B: I would pick up all the rubbish and give more money and something to homeless.

DF: Yeah, you would because that's the thing you feel.

The dialogue above occurs between Dawn French (host) and Brooke, a little girl who went viral on the internet because of her ideas and opinions regarding Downing Street, and dreams of becoming prime minister.

As a formal but engaging conversation between the host and Brooke, the above dialogue fits Martin Joos' (1967) definition of consultative style. The host probed the guest with targeted and methodical questions regarding his opinion on

the ideal age to become prime minister and his plans to take the country to the top. Following up on a question to explain Brooke's goals, the host received a short and insightful response from Brooke. The goal was to elicit more detailed information from Brooke, and although there was occasional humor and laughter, the conversation was well-organized and structured. Asking questions clearly, speaking politely, and encouraging two-way communication are hallmarks of this consultative approach.

b. Casual Style

A casual style is a conversational style that is suitable for casual or normal situations. This is characterized by the use of first names or nicknames instead of first and last names, rapid pronunciation, and slang. This style is shorter than the consultative style, has an incomplete sentence structure, and uses names or nicknames instead of first and last names.

Data 15

SH: Jonathan, Beverly [applause] Hey let's find out more about you guys, come on, come with me. Wow! That was out of sight. So let me start with you, it's Beverly, right?

Beverly: Yeah

The dialogue above occurred at the beginning of the meeting, the host (Steve Harvey) welcomed the arrival of guest stars (Jonathan and Beverly). The conversation above is communication that uses a casual style. The casual style is clearly visible when the host only uses the nickname "*Jonathan, Beverly*". Apart from that, speech like "*Hey let's find out more about you guys*" is everyday language that is not rigid. The guest star's short answer such as "*yeah*" also shows that this communication is relaxed. This shows familiarity. In line with Joos (1967) that

casual style, when used on strangers, aims to make them feel comfortable and accepted, as if they already know each other.

Data 16

SH: She got her legs crossed that's what's killing me, the this hill though, but got it, but nail in it. How much does the outfit cost? because that's, I got see I gotta get, listen to me, Jonathan! I have got to get the pants and the top. I'm probably gonna have to zip mine up a little bit more cause you don't want to see the actual.

[JOKING]

Jonathan: We don't wanna see the sexy six-pack.

The data above clearly shows that the dialogue uses a casual style. The use of abbreviated words such as "gotta", "gonna", and "don't wanna", indicates that the sentence is informal. As meant by Joos (1967), casual style is characterized by fast pronunciation.

Data 17

SH: Jae, what's up, what's up, [highfive] You got it, you got it. Jae, I want everything you got on, this is amazing. Ladies and gentlemen, Little Boy Blue. Sit down, Jae! Or sit up, or something. How are you doing, man?

Jaemarch: Good.

The dialogue above occurred at the beginning of the meeting, the host (Steve Harvey) welcomed the arrival of the guest star (Jaemarch). In this dialogue, it is clear that this communication uses a casual style. The greeting "What's up" and giving a high five by the host is a form of casual and friendly greeting. Apart from that, the sentence "Sit down Jae! or sit-up, or something" indicates that the host is giving instructions that are relaxed and not rigid. Likewise, Jaemarch's short answer "Good" shows that this conversation was informal. As defined by Joos (1967), casual style is also called informal language used in relaxed situations.

Data 18

SH: So we're gonna just you, you know what you're doing to me, don't you I'm supposed to be a professional interviewer and you making me look stupid, so...

J: [LAUGHING]

SH: Your tooth is missing, when did you lose your tooth?
J: I think was I eating hard stuff. [LAUGHING]

This data shows very clearly that this communication uses a casual style. The expression "So we're gonna just you, you know what you're doing to me" which is a casual everyday expression, as well as both parties laughing in between the conversation, shows familiarity and the atmosphere of this conversation is relaxed. Apart from that, there are also deletions of words and informal language in the phrase "you make me look stupid" and Jaemarch's short response "I think was I eating hard stuff". This is in accordance with the characteristics of casual language according to Joos (1967), namely ellipsis and slang.

Data 19

SH: That's look man, I wore my black pants because they said that the mayor was going to wear black pants, so I said I better wear my black pants, and look we both got on black shoes.
James: Yeah, and black laces.

The dialogue above occurs between the host (Steve Harvey) and James, a little man who dreams of becoming a major. The conversation above occurred in the middle of the interview. The topic discussed in the conversation above is a very light and informal topic, therefore the dialogue above can be said to use a casual style to communicate. Apart from that, the host and guest stars use casual, everyday language, without any stiff formalities. This is done to create a comfortable atmosphere when interviewing children. In line with Joos (1967), a casual style is used so that the conversation atmosphere feels comfortable.

Data 20

SH: [ANNOYED] BOY, BOY, come here, you come here, you sit right over here, you with me, me and you homie now this I watch this cause I've already discovered how this is going to work this is not my show, so I'm just gonna you know you can't beat them Jordan I'm just going to incorporate him in the show, he and I are

hosting together, this is the way it's gonna be. [the audience applauded] Ask Michaela!! what she loves most about playing with you guys?
J: What do you love...[confused] Okay, you go ahead ask, I'm not good enough.
SH: That's what I've been trying to do the whole time you've been out here. Okay, here you go sit over here! Okay, who's the quietest one in the group?
B: Definitely not Justin.

The dialogue above occurred between the host (Steve Harvey) and the Joyous Quintet (Justin, Christy, Tyler, Brendan, Michaela) in the middle of the interview. The situation above occurred when Justin continued to answer questions asked of other members, and made Steve Harvey a little annoyed, so he teased Justin.

By using simple, unstructured language, such as “*BOY, BOY, come here, you come here*” and “*this is the way it's going to be.*” There was also an element of joking and friendliness in the interaction when the host teased Justin and asked him to switch roles as host in a joking and non-serious tone. This shows that the interaction between the host and guest star uses a casual style. As defined by Joos (1967), casual style reflects a relaxed and intimate atmosphere, where the speaker and listener feel comfortable.

Data 21

SH: [amazed at seeing Heavenly's action] Do you have a bike?
H: Yeah, but it's very old.
SH: That old bike you got is gonna be your only bike.

The dialogue above occurs between the host (Steve Harvey) and the guest star (Heavenly), a 5-year-old little girl, who is good at singing. In the dialogue above, in the middle of the interview, the host and guest talk about things other than music. This shows the casual style in this interview. To create a comfortable interview atmosphere, the host asks several questions on light and simple topics,

such as asking personal questions to guest stars. It can be seen from the host's question "*Do you have a bike?*" and relaxed answers from guest stars, hosts, and guest stars using relaxed and simple language. In line with Joos (1967), this casual style shows relaxed and intimate interactions, thus creating a comfortable atmosphere.

Data 22

SH: How you doing, man?

Toby: I'm good, thank you, how are you?

SH: Good, I'm wonderful, man. Northampton in England?

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Steve Harvey) welcomed the guest star (Toby) at the start of the talk show. It is clear that the host uses informal language to welcome guests, the host greets guests with "*How are you doing, man?*" and the same goes for guest stars who ask questions about how the host is doing in a relaxed tone. The tone of the conversation between Steve Harvey and Toby reflects a friendly atmosphere, very relaxed and informal. Joos (1967) believes that casual style can create a comfortable atmosphere, such as a conversation between friends or acquaintances, even though they have just met.

Data 23

DF: Hi, Leia.

Leia: Hi...

DF: Nice to meet you, come on sit down! You're so beautiful, I love your dress.

Leia: Thank you, I like your clothes too.

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Dawn French) welcomed the arrival of the guest star (Leia) at the beginning of the event. It was clear that the host created a relaxed atmosphere when welcoming guest stars. Using a relaxed and friendly greeting, using the words "*Hi, Leia*", and being answered "*Hi*" by Leia shows a relaxed atmosphere. Apart from that, the complimentary expression "*You're*

so beautiful" reflects a friendly atmosphere. In line with Joos (1967), this casual style shows relaxed and intimate interactions, thus creating a comfortable atmosphere.

Data 24

DF: Wow, hey that is amazing Darcy, those are some skills you've got there, can I shake your hand, please, Katie? very nice to meet you.

Katie: Thank you

The dialogue above occurred at the beginning of the meeting between the host (Dawn French) and the guest star (Darcy). The data above is very clear that the interaction between the host and guest stars uses a casual style. By saying first names, such as "*Darcy*" and "*Katie*" as greetings. As well as using simple language as an expression of praise "*Wow, hey that is amazing Darcy*" and short answers from Katie, reflecting a relaxed and friendly interaction. In line with Joos (1967), casual style is characterized by the use of first names or nicknames instead of first and last names.

Data 25

DF: Hello, nice to meet you, come and have a little sit down there with me. So you bring your scooter with you everywhere you go?

C: Sometimes.

DF: See... ya, do you take it on holiday?

C: Yes, I do.

DF: Do you? Do you take it to bed with you?

C: I don't do that.

The dialogue above occurred between Dawn French (host) and the guest star (Charley) at the beginning of the interview. Starting with a light and simple discussion topic, and using casual greeting sentences, like an everyday conversation, which is reflected in the sentence "*Hello, nice to meet you*", reflecting

that this interview uses a casual style to communicate between the host and the guest stars. In line with Joos (1967), this casual style reflects relaxed interactions.

Data 26

DF: You are only eight, after all, it's amazing.

Charley: Yeah, it's cool.

DF: Yeah, it's cool exactly. Why on earth do you do this?

Charley: This is fun and it's got wheels.

The dialogue above occurs after the guest star (Charley) shows his talent. The data above is included in the casual style, because the use of informal and simple language, such as "*it's amazing*", and "*Yeah, it's cool.*", as well as the use of a relaxed tone, reflects the relaxed atmosphere in this interview without any formality. Agrees with Joos (1967) that casual style can create a comfortable and not stiff atmosphere.

Data 27

DF: Hey, Zuriel. Very nice to meet you. Come on, sit down! Hey, you look very cool, is this how you always dress?

Zuriel: Yes definitely, tesco dance Sainsbury's.

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Dawn French) welcomed the guest star (Zuriel) at the start of the event. Apart from informal greetings such as "*Hey, Zuriel*" in the data above, a relaxed conversational tone can be seen in expressions of praise, such as "*Hey, you look very cool*" delivered by the host. This shows that the conversation above uses a casual style. It can be seen that the host considers newly met guest stars as people they already know or friends. This is like the definition from Joos (1967), that casual style, when used on strangers, aims to make them feel comfortable and accepted as if they already know each other.

Data 28

DF: Oh my goodness boys, that was phenomenal.

M, J: Thank you

DF: On earth you been eating, have you been eating spinach?

M, J: Yeah

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Dawn French) welcomed the arrival of guest stars (Max and Josh) at the beginning of the event, after showcasing their talents. The use of colloquial languages, such as "*Oh my goodness boys*" and "*Yeah*", as well as the use of questions containing joking elements "*have you been eating spinach?*" This is a characteristic of conversations that use a casual and non-serious style. Therefore, the data above is included in casual-style communication. This is in accordance with Martin Joos's (1967) statement that casual style is usually used in everyday conversations or among friends in a relaxed atmosphere.

Data 29

DF: Does your mum ever worry that you might hurt yourself?

Josh: She's...

Max: Like 'don't do that' when you're younger and then we just did it all the light fittings in the house are gone.

Josh: Because of the blue stuff you just go 'oh bang' and then all his glasses fall into the floor and you're like run. [laughing]

DF: You have it, yeah run, yeah, that's the best thing to do that's not at all cowardly.

Max and Josh are children who have talent in karate martial arts. The dialogue above occurred during the interview process. The use of colloquial and informal language, as well as spontaneous and natural interactions in the interview, prove that in this interview the host and guest stars used a casual style to communicate. Josh and Max answered the host's questions with stories that flowed smoothly, showing their comfort. According to Joos's (1967) explanation, in this case, a relaxed style is used when the participants feel comfortable and are not bound by formality.

Data 30

DF: Hi, Ethan.

Ethan: Hi, Dawn.

DF: Welcome to Little Big Shots, you look very smart if you don't mind me saying.

Ethan: No, I don't mind actually.

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Dawn French) welcomed the arrival of the guest star (Ethan) at the beginning of the event. The data above is included in casual-style communication. The use of everyday languages, such as the simple greeting "Hi", and the use of first names, such as "Ethan" and "Dawn", as well as informal and friendly interactions, such as giving compliments, reflect the friendly atmosphere of the conversation. Apart from that, the guest star's relaxed response shows that he feels comfortable. This proves that the conversation in this interview uses a casual style. According to Joos (1967), the casual style is used where the conversation participants are in a relaxed and comfortable atmosphere, without any pressure.

Data 31

DF: Hello Brooke, nice to meet you....come and sit down on my big red sofa!!

Lovely to meet you now, you are known as something called an internet sensation, what do you think that is?

Brooke: I don't know.

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Dawn French) welcomed the arrival of the guest star (Brooke) at the beginning of the event. There are warm greetings such as "Hello Brooke, nice to meet you" and a friendly invitation by the host "come and sit down on my big red sofa". As well as the use of everyday language and simple responses from guest stars. Shows that this interview is in a relaxed atmosphere. Therefore, the data above includes the use of casual language styles. Through friendly and relaxed language, the data above is in line with Joos'

(1967) definition of casual style, where this style is used when the participants feel comfortable and are not bound by formality.

c. Intimate Style

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and close friends, often used in conversations with familiar groups. Examples of intimate style include "dear," "darling," "love," "dad," "mom," "wife," or nicknames. Intimate style is characterized by ellipsis, deletion, rapid, slurred pronunciation, non-verbal communication, and private code. Examples of the intimate style include "Hey darling," "Oh baby," "Really sexy my girl," and "What is it, honey."

Data 32

SH: Hello Tiffany, how are you, Darling? let me help you up here you're a lady, let me help you out, there you go, how you doing?
Tiffany: Good

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Steve Harvey) welcomed the arrival of the guest star (Tiffany) at the beginning of the event. Using nicknames as greetings, such as "*Hello Tiffany*" and "*Darling*", shows that the host at this event uses an intimate style to communicate with guest stars. This is done so that the guest stars feel comfortable and not stiff. The data above shows the existence of elements of intimate style as stated by Joos (1967), that intimate style includes personal codes, such as "*darling*" or nicknames.

Data 33

James: Um... you're the bestest man in the world.
SH: Hey James, I love you.
James: you do?
SH: You're very respectful you call me Mr. Harvey you're only three, I love you man.

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Steve Harvey) was about to end his interview session with James. The host was seen expressing his affection for James because James really respected and praised him.

In the study of language style, the data above is included in intimate language style. This is because in the dialogue above there are several sentences that contain elements of an intimate style, such as the sentence "*I love you*", where the sentence is to express affection. As well as the praise sentence from the guest star "*you're the bestest man in the world*", which shows that the relationship between the two is starting to get close. In this case, the data above is in line with Joos (1967), that the intimate style is characterized by incomplete, short, and unclear articulations, and is often used in pairs, including personal codes, words that indicate intimate relationships, such as expressions "*I love you.*"

Data 34

SH: HEAVENLY HEAVENLY [the audience applauded] Hey Heavenly, unless me and you have a little talk, come on over here, Cutie. Just bounce right up there, how you doing?

Heavenly: GOOD [with a happy expression]

The dialogue above occurred when the host (Steve Harvey) welcomed the arrival of a guest star (Heavenly) at the start of the event. It can be seen in the dialogue above that the host uses nicknames and nicknames to welcome guest stars.

According to Martin Joos (1967), intimate style is characterized by ellipsis, deletions, rapid and unclear pronunciation, non-verbal communication, and personal codes, as well as the use of nicknames. In the data above there are several expressions that indicate that the conversation above is included in an intimate style.

This is proven by the use of the nickname "*Heavenly*" for guest stars, to welcome their arrival. Apart from that, there is the word "*cutie*" in the dialogue which indicates closeness and intimacy. Therefore, the data above is a conversation between the host and guest stars using an intimate style.

2. Language Function

According to Holmes (2013), there are 6 language functions, including expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic function. In this research, only 5 language functions were found, namely expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, and phatic function. Meanwhile, the language function that was not found was the poetic function. In the conversation between the host and the guest stars of the talk show 'Little Big Shots', 34 pieces of data regarding language function were found. The analysis of the data obtained will be classified based on the type of language function which will be explained below:

a. Expressive Function

This utterance is used to convey the speaker's feelings or emotions directly. The purpose directly expresses the speaker's attitude towards what he is talking about.

Data 1

SH: Hello Tiffany, how are you, Darling? let me help you up here you're a lady, let me help you out, there you go, how you doing?

Tiffany: Good

In the data above, it can be seen that the host (Steve Harvey) kindly welcomed the guest stars. The expression “*Hello Tiffany, how are you, Darling? let me help you up here you're a lady, let me help you out, there you go*” reflect that the host expresses politeness and friendliness to the guest stars. Apart from that, the answer from guest star when the host asked how he was also revealed that he was in good condition. Therefore, the dialogue above is included in the use of expressive function, which is in line with Holmes' (2013) definition that expressive function is speech that is used to convey the speaker's feelings or emotions directly, intending to directly express the speaker's attitude.

Data 2

SH: You, you've been the mayor?

R: [NOD NOD] Twice.

SH: Yeah, James, James told us you have been the mayor twice. Do you give your brother any tips on how to be mayor?

R: Yeah

SH: Like what?

R: When you shake people's hands, you shake them with the right and when you talk to them you look at them in the eyes.

In the data above it can be seen that the host interviewed the guest star, and with curiosity, the host asked what tips he gave his brother to become a major. According to Holmes (2013), this is included in the expressive function. It is proven by the statement “*Yeah, James, James told us you have been the mayor twice. Do you give your brother any tips on how to be mayor?*” which indicates that the host is expressing his admiration for the guest star, and the host is also expressing his curiosity about the tips given to his brother to become a major.

Data 3

James: Um... you're the bestest man in the world.

SH: Hey James, I love you.

James: you do?

SH: You're very respectful you call me Mr. Harvey you're only three, I love you man.

The dialogue above occurred when James as a guest star praised Steve Harvey as the host, and the host really respected James, because James respected him by calling him “*Mr. Harvey*” at the age of 3, and James also praised him. Therefore, the host conveys his feelings by saying “*I love you*”. It is proven that the data above includes expressive functions. Where Holmes (2013) states that the expression function is used to convey the speaker's feelings or emotions directly.

Data 4

SH: HEAVENLY HEAVENLY [the audience applauded] Hey Heavenly, unless me and you have a little talk, come on over here, Cutie. Just bounce right up there, how you doing?
Heavenly: GOOD [with a happy expression]

The dialogue above occurred when the host welcomed the guest star with feelings of happiness and pleasure to meet the guest star. With happy expressions, the host and guest stars interact with each other. They communicate with smiling and happy faces. Therefore, the data above is the use of an expression function. The host and guest stars convey their feelings directly, in line with the definition of expression function according to Holmes (2013).

Data 5

SH: [amazed at seeing Heavenly's action] Do you have a bike?
H: Yeah, but it's very old.
SH: That old bike you got is gonna be your only bike.

The dialogue above is another example of the expressive function because according to Holmes (2013), the main purpose of the expressive function is to convey the speaker's feelings and attitudes. The host's reaction when he said “[*amazed at seeing Heavenly's action*] *Do you have a bike?*” indicates an emotional response to Heavenly's actions, whereas the action “*amazed*” indicates the host's

internal emotional state. In addition, the statement "*That old bike you got is gonna be your only bike,*" conveys the host's attitude towards the condition of the bike, which can be interpreted as humor or a bit of concern. The host expressed his feelings about the condition of the old bicycle. The expressive function is visible in this dialogue because it reveals the speaker's emotions and attitudes, rather than simply exchanging information.

Data 6

*DF: Hello Brooke, nice to meet you....come and sit down on my big red sofa!!
Lovely to meet you now, you are known as something called an internet sensation,
what do you think that is?
Brooke: I don't know.*

The way the host (Dawn French) expresses her opinions and feelings about Brooke shows the use of the expressive function of their conversation. "*Hello Brooke, nice to meet you...come and sit down on my big red sofa!! Lovely to meet you now, you are known as something called an internet sensation, what do you think that is?*", in speech The host shows joy and friendliness. The friendly welcome and the host's offer to sit on the large red sofa show his friendliness towards Brooke. Furthermore, the use of phrases such as "*Lovely to meet you*" and the recognition that Brooke is called "*an internet sensation*" shows the host's admiration for Brooke.

b. Directive Function

The directive function aims to get someone to do something, often found in commands and requests. This statement aims to encourage someone to do something. In other words, this utterance tries to give instructions or commands to the recipient of the utterance.

Data 7

SH: [ANNOYED] BOY, BOY, come here, you come here, you sit right over here, you with me, me and you homie now this I watch this cause I've already discovered how this is going to work this is not my show, so I'm just gonna you know you can't beat them Jordan I'm just going to incorporate him in the show, he and I are hosting together, this is the way it's gonna be. [the audience applauded] Ask Michaela!! what she loves most about playing with you guys?

J: What do you love...[confused] Okay, you go ahead ask, I'm not good enough.

SH: That's what I've been trying to do the whole time you've been out here. Okay, here you go sit over here! Okay, who's the quietest one in the group?

B: Definitely not Justin.

The dialogue above is in a situation where the host (Steve Harvey) is a little annoyed by Justin, because Justin always answers the questions asked for his friend, and wants to talk non-stop. This made the host a bit annoyed and ended up teasing Justin and asking him to switch roles to host.

In the words "*BOY, BOY, come here, you come here, you sit right over here, you with me,*" it can be seen that the host wanted Justin to change seats, which initially saw Justin sitting to the left of the host, because of orders from the host., Justin moved to sit to the right of the host. Apart from that, the host also asked Justin to replace himself as host, with the words "*Ask Michaela!! what does she love most about playing with you guys?*", the host asked Justin to ask Michaela a question. Justin also asked Michaela questions but didn't finish them, because Justin wasn't up to it, and couldn't replace the host. The data above is a directive function. The host gave instructions and directions directly to Justin. In accordance with Holmes' (2013) statement, the directive function is speech that aims to encourage someone to do something.

c. Referential Function

This function is related to conveying information or references regarding a matter. This utterance is used to convey information clearly and specifically, as well as confirm or deny statements.

Data 8

SH: Was that your brother that was in the video?

Tiffany: Yeah

SH: Is he a good big brother?

Tiffany: Yes

Tiffany is a four-year-old little girl who went viral on the internet. In the viral video, you can see his brother. Therefore, the host asked Tiffany, "*Was that your brother that was in the video?*", and Tiffany confirmed this. In this case, Tiffany could be said to have provided information to the host that the person in the video was her brother. In this way, the data above is the use of referential function, where according to Holmes (2013) referential function is speech used to convey information.

Data 9

SH: Good, you're six?

Jaemarch: Uhuh [NOD NOD]

SH: How much was those shoes?

Jaemarch: Umm...[thinking]

SH: You don't work?

Jaemarch: Nope

SH: Do you want to work?

J: Nope

SH: What made you wear a blue suit?

J: Umm...

SH: Did you get it for Easter?

J: Nope

SH: Did you get it for Christmas?

J: Nope

SH: Get it for your birthday?

J: Nope

In the interview dialogue above, it is clear that the host and guest star use referential functions in their conversation. The host is seen asking several questions and the guest stars answer by confirming and denying using short words, such as "uhuh [NOD NOD]" which means confirm, and "nope" which means deny. In line with Holmes' (2013) statement, the referential function is useful for providing information by denying or confirming statements.

Data 10

SH: You just boy, it's just telling me stuff and just laughing about it. So, let me ask you something Jae, you went to school and you conducted the choir?

J: yep

SH: I used to be in the choir.

J: [LAUGHING]

SH: laughing at me? Okay Jae, keep on, keep on, keep on Jae. Who, who's in the choir?

J: Breed to me umm...

SH: Okay, no uhmm... it's. Jae use getting ready to be a name that whole choir [laughing]. Okay, let me ask you this, like okay, like what what's the difference uh sections of the choir?

J: I go soprano also tanner.

SH: Now we're getting down to it, who mostly are the tenors? the boys or the girls?

J: Boys.

SH: Mostly boys? who's mostly the sopranos?

J: Tamia ...

Based on the data above, the function used in the interview dialogue is the referential function. This is proven in the dialogue where the host wants information about Jaemarc who is a child choir leader, by asking several questions. It can also be seen that Jaemarch answered by confirming that he was the choir leader at his school, and he provided some other information. Based on Holmes' (2013) statement, the referential function has characteristics, one of which is explaining or asking for an explanation.

Data 11

SH: So now, let's get over back through it. What instrument do you play?

C: I play the violin and the piano.

SH: Violin and piano. Michaela, what instrument do you play?

M: I play the violin.
SH: What do you play? [pointing to Tyler]
T: I play the violin and the guitar.
SH: Violin and guitar. [then pointed Brendan]
B: I play the bass and the piano.
SH: Bass and piano.

Based on the data above, the function used in the interview dialogue is the referential function. This is clearly proven, as seen in the dialogue, the host wants information about the instruments played by each member of the Joyous Quintet (Justin, Christy, Tyler, Brendan, Michaela). Then the guest stars answer by providing information about what instruments they play. In line with the definition from Holmes (2013) that the referential function is speech that is used to provide clear information.

Data 12

SH: When did you start uploading yourself on YouTube?
T: Well, I started YouTube about a year ago and then but I started on the app Vine where you post six-second videos of yourself.
SH: oh Vine?
T: yeah, so I started on that in this time two years ago and it's just grown from there.
SH: It just blew up?
T: yeah
SH: So where do you make these videos?
T: In my room.
SH: Just sitting in your room?
T: Uhm... [nod nod]

The dialogue above occurred between the host (Steve Harvey) and Toby, a young man who has a talent for singing, and the video went very viral on the internet. In the interview dialogue above, you can see the host asking questions about Toby's experience starting YouTube, and Toby gave clear and specific answers. Here it can be seen that the host and guest star ask and provide information to each other, in line with Holmes (2013). Toby provides information about himself starting YouTube and Vine. Then with the words "*oh Vine?*", it reflects that the host

asked for confirmation, and Toby explained further information about the timeline of him singing on the internet until he went viral. This proves that the data above includes a referential function.

Data 13

DF: Now, I understand that you have played in some astonishing concert halls all around the world.

Leia: Yes, I have, I played in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Russia, China.

DF: That is massively impressive. You've won some competitions, haven't you?

Leia: My first international competition was in Italy, when I was six I won both violin and piano also, when I was just turned nine I played as a nutcracker competition and that competition was really special because I played with the Russian national orchestra in the Tchaikovsky concerto.

DF: There's no stopping you.

The dialogue above shows that the host started the conversation by making accurate claims about Leia's experience performing at famous music halls around the world. Leia verifies this claim by referring to previous appearances in places such as Russia, Spain, and Italy. When the host presses Leia for more information regarding the tournament she won, she provides details such as her location and age. With that said, it appears that the main purpose of this conversation is to shed more light on Leia's musical accomplishments. Because the conversation between the host and Leia centers on the exchange of facts and information, the conversation falls under a referential function.

Data 14

DF: Two years? two years only? that's amazing two years. When did you decide to become a ventriloquist?

Darcy: Well, about three years ago I entered a talent competition and while I was there, I met um.. an amazing girl who did ventriloquism.

As seen in the data above, in response to the host's question, Darcy was asked to explain his decision to become a ventriloquist. In response, Darcy gave a detailed account of his encounter, stating that it occurred approximately three years

earlier during a talent competition where he met a girl who was a ventriloquist. In this dialogue, Darcy shares information about his background and sources of inspiration to become a ventriloquist. Thus, this data is classified as a referential function because its main purpose is the exchange of factual information.

Data 15

DF: Hello, nice to meet you, come and have a little sit down there with me. So you bring your scooter with you everywhere you go?

C: Sometimes.

DF: See... ya, do you take it on holiday?

C: Yes, I do.

DF: Do you? Do you take it to bed with you?

C: I don't do that.

In the data above it can be seen that the host asked several questions to gather factual information about the guest star (Charley). Then Charley answered each question with short but informative answers. Thus, the data above reflects that the dialogue is categorized as a referential function. Because it is in line with Holmes (2013) who states that the referential function provides clear factual information.

Data 16

DF: Is it true that you have worked in the West End?

Z: Yeah, I'm in the West End, at the moment I play young Mark Jackson in Western still alive.

DF: And what was it that got you into Michael Jackson in the first place?

Z: um.. well, I was probably just listening to his music as I grew up because my mom loves her old-school music. I always used to sing along to the music she would play in the house.

According to Janet Holmes (2013), the data above meets the requirements for having a referential function because it seeks to communicate factual information. When the host asked about Zuriel working in the West End and Zuriel spoke about how she was interested in Michael Jackson's music and about her current work in the West End during the conversation. In this sense, referential

function refers to the use of language to communicate verifiable facts or information. It emphasizes the main points of the message, such as Zuriel's work in the West End, the portrayal of certain characters, and how she grew up amidst her mother's favorite songs.

Data 17

DF: What does it mean?

Z: um.. apparently it was a really good vocal warm-up that kept Michael's voice high.

DF: Okay, what do you do to warm up your voice?

Z: There's one warm-up that we do called Bella Senora, and it's basically a range of things and it's like. [SINGING]

The dialogue above has a referential function as it provides details about specific actions that Zuriel performs as part of her vocal training. Throughout this talk, Zuriel breaks down Michael Jackson's vocal warm- up method and shares her own vocal workout, Bella Senora. This material is accurate and relevant to the specific subject matter that the audience is likely to understand. A characteristic feature of this interaction is the dissemination of objective and unambiguous information, which is an emphasis on the reference function. According to Holmes (2013), the referential function is the use of language to convey ideas or information directly. This is reflected in the dialogue's definition of vocal technique.

Data 18

DF: Stop lying, stop lying! So tell me guys, what level have you reached?

J: Well, I'm world champion.

DF: You're the world champion?

J: Yeah

The conversation above is included in the reference function because it aims to convey factual information about someone's achievements. When the host asked about his level of achievement, Josh told the host that he was a world champion. This is a type of communication that focuses on conveying specific, verifiable facts.

According to Holmes (2013), the reference function is the use of language to convey relevant and objective information, which is the essence of this conversation.

Data 19

DF: Does your mum ever worry that you might hurt yourself?

Josh: She's...

Max: Like 'don't do that' when you're younger and then we just did it all the light fittings in the house are gone.

Josh: Because of the blue stuff you just go 'oh bang' and then all his glasses fall into the floor and you're like run. [laughing]

DF: You have it, yeah run, yeah, that's the best thing to do that's not at all cowardly.

In the dialogue above, the host can be seen asking if Josh's mother was ever worried that he might hurt himself. Josh and Max then talk about a specific situation where they broke a household item as kids. They provide accurate and understandable information to listeners by explaining how they acted and what happened afterward, such as glass breaking. According to Holmes (2013), referential function includes the use of language to convey specific information or facts, as occurs in this dialogue. Thus, the data above falls into the referential function category.

Data 20

DF: I'm really chuffed about that. So, Have you been invited to perform in some exciting places before now?

E: Well, I have played in the Vatican I could sense there was 500 people watching me. They clapped though before I finished the piece.

DF: Oh did they...

E: Which was unfortunate.

DF: Oh okay, do you ever write your own music?

E: Oh yes, I've written a composition called The Haunted Tower.

DF: Oh, what was the inspiration for that?

E: It was Harry Potter.

When the host asked Ethan about his performance experience, he talked about his experience at the Vatican, the audience's reaction, and the music he produced. Apart from that, Ethan mentioned that his music was inspired by Harry

Potter. Ethan discusses his experience with the show, his career, and his life as a musician and songwriter in this interview, so it is evident that the data above falls into the referential function category. In line with Holmes (2013), the use of language to convey facts or knowledge that other people can access and understand is known as the reference function.

d. Metalinguistic Function

The metalinguistic function annotates the language itself for clarification or negotiation and is used in questions such as "Excuse me, what did you say?" when the code is misunderstood. For example, when someone explains grammar or the meaning of certain words.

Data 21

...
SH: Okay, show me another move!
Jonathan: Another move?
SH: That's the basic, so what's the next move?
Jonathan: Another move, it's called Punta Talon.
SH: What'd you say? What? What did you it's called? What?
Jonathan: Punta Talon, just Spanish word.

The dialogue above shows that the host (Steve Harvey) asked Jonathan about dance movements, and Jonathan mentioned the name of a dance movement (Punta Talon) which the host did not understand. With the words "*What'd you say? What? What did you call it? What?*", reflecting that Steve Harvey not only asked for clarification regarding what he heard but was also confused and asked Jonathan to repeat himself. Jonathan also clarified that "*Punta Talon*" is a Spanish term. Thus, the data above is a metalinguistics function category. Because according to Holmes (2013), the metalinguistic function is the use of language to discuss or consider the

language itself, including explaining the meaning of words, pronunciation, and etymology.

Data 22

...

DF: Yeah, well, I hope she's watching this tonight. Should we give her a little wave and say hello Theresa May, there's Brooke, here to tell you what she thinks about you. [Applause] [laughs] How old do you think that you should have to be but before you could be prime minister?

B: Old.

DF: When you say old, Brooke. What do you think you mean by old? Not maybe as old as me?

B: Yeah

DF: Yeah, and I'm 32. So that's uh.. that's quite old. Now, if you will charge of the whole country book, what would you do?

...

In the interview dialogue in bold above, it can be seen that Dawn French (host) asked for clarification regarding the word "old" that Brooke meant after the host asked about the appropriate age to become prime minister. The host compared the word "old" to being 32 years old, and Brooke understood that. Reflection or discussion regarding linguistic characteristics, such as word meaning, sentence form, or sound, is part of the metalinguistic function. In line with Holmes' ideas about metalinguistic function, these data revolve around how to interpret and understand the word "old", indicating how language is used to reflect and discuss language itself.

e. Phatic Function

The phatic or social function expresses solidarity and empathy towards others, helping to maintain contact and connect to communication channels. This utterance is used to strengthen social relationships or to start a conversation with other people.

Data 23

SH: Jonathan, Beverly [applause] Hey let's find out more about you guys, come on, come with me. Wow! that was out of sight. So let me start with you, it's Beverly, right?

Beverly: Yeah

By saying, "*Hey let's find out more about you guys, come on, come with me,*" the host begins communication with Jonathan and Beverly by greeting and praising them, which makes the above conversation fall into the category of phatic function. The focus is more on creating a friendly and fun atmosphere. While Beverly gave a simple response, "*Yeah,*" without providing any additional information. According to Holmes (2013), phatic function maintains social relationships and ensures mutual presence in interactions. These conversations are more about maintaining social contact and making the guest feel comfortable in the conversation than providing important information.

Data 24

SH: She got her legs crossed that's what's killing me, the this hill though, but got it, but nail in it. How much does the outfit cost? because that's, I got see I gotta get, listen to me, Jonathan! I have got to get the pants and the top. I'm probably gonna have to zip mine up a little bit more cause you don't want to see the actual.

[JOKING]

Jonathan: We don't wanna see the sexy six-pack.

The dialogue above talks about the salsa costume that Jonathan is wearing. The costume has an open shape at the chest, so Jonathan's chest is visible, and that makes the host (Steve Harvey) tease Jonathan. The host asked about the price and said "*I'm probably going to have to zip mine up a little bit more cause you don't want to see the actual*" in a joking tone. The light and relaxed conversation in the dialogue above shows that the conversation is intended to entertain and create a friendly atmosphere. Jonathan also responded with a joke, showing that he was

trying to keep the atmosphere relaxed and friendly. It can be seen that the dialogue above contains elements of humor, which aims to build and strengthen social relationships. This is in line with Holmes' (2013) statement that speech in phatic function is used to strengthen social relationships.

Data 25

SH: Jae, what's up, what's up, [highfive] you got it, you got it. Jae, I want everything you got on, this is amazing. Ladies and gentlemen, Little Boy Blue. Sit down Jae! or sit up, or something. How you doing, man?
Jaemarch: Good.

The dialogue above occurred at the beginning of the meeting, where the host (Steve Harvey) welcomed the arrival of the guest star (Jaemarch). The host uses greetings such as "*what's up, what's up,*" and high-fives the guest to start the discussion in a relaxed and fun way. Ask casually, like "*How are you doing, man?*" to which Jaemarch simply replies, "*Good*", further indicating that the main purpose of this dialogue is to maintain social relations and show solidarity towards others. In line with Holmes' (2013) statement, the phatic function is used to express solidarity or empathy towards other people.

Data 26

SH: So we're gonna just you, you know what you're doing to me, don't you I'm supposed to be a professional interviewer and you making me look stupid, so...
J: [LAUGHING]
SH: Your tooth is missing, when did you lose your tooth?
J: I think was I eating hard stuff. [LAUGHING]

It can be seen that the interview dialogue above aims to maintain and increase social ties between speakers. This was proven by the host saying "*you make me look stupid, so...*" in a joking tone and admitting that Jaemarch made him feel unprofessional, it was reflected that the host wanted to create a more relaxed environment. Maintaining social communication is a phatic function, according to

Holmes. This data shows how humorous and light talk can strengthen social relationships between those who speak.

Data 27

SH: That's look man, I wore my black pants because they said that the mayor was going to wear black pants, so I said I better wear my black pants, and look we both got on black shoes.

James: Yeah, and black laces.

The dialogue above shows that the host and guest stars are discussing light topics in the middle of the interview process. They talked about the color of the clothes and shoes he was wearing at that time. This was done by the host to build social relationships with guest stars, where the guest stars on the talk show "Little Big Shots" were children. To create a comfortable interview atmosphere, the host tries to create a good relationship with the guest star. Therefore, the data above is included in the phatic function category.

Data 28

SH: How you doing, man?

Toby: I'm good, thank you, how are you?

SH: Good, I'm wonderful, man. Northampton in England?

In the dialogue above, the host can be seen opening the conversation with "*How are you doing, man?*" which aims to show attention and initiate interaction. Toby's response strengthens the impression of familiarity and politeness in the conversation. Thus, it can be seen that the data above is included in the phatic function category because both speakers are trying to build and maintain smooth communication. According to Holmes (2013), the phatic function is useful for starting conversations and building social relationships through exchanging greetings and expressions of politeness.

Data 29

DF: Hi, Leia.

Leia: Hi...

DF: Nice to meet you, come on sit down! You're so beautiful, I love your dress.

Leia: Thank you, I like your clothes too.

The data above is the phatic function category. This is proven in the dialogue above where the host (Dawn French) started the event by welcoming and greeting the guest stars in a friendly manner. A greeting of “*Hi, Leia*” indicates that the host is initiating the interaction and putting the guest at ease. Then, to create a positive atmosphere and increase social relations, the host was seen praising the guest stars, with the words “*You're so beautiful, I love your dress.*” Thus, building rapport and creating a comfortable atmosphere is the main goal of conversation in this situation. This is in line with Holmes (2013), that the phatic function functions to maintain the flow of communication and strengthen social bonds.

Data 30

DF: Wow, hey that is amazing Darcy, those are some skills you've got there, can I shake your hand, please, Katie? very nice to meet you.

Katie: Thank you

The data above is included in the phatic function category because the main goal is to establish and maintain social ties through praise and polite greetings. This was proven by the praise given by the host at the start of the conversation, “*Wow, hey that is amazing Darcy, those are some skills you've got there*”. Then, to increase social relations, the host behaved politely and asked “*Can I shake your hand, please, Katie?*”. In accordance with the purpose of phatic function, namely to strengthen social relationships or to start conversations with other people, according to Holmes (2013).

Data 31

DF: You are only eight, after all, it's amazing.

Charley: Yeah, it's cool.

DF: Yeah, it's cool exactly. Why on earth do you do this?

Charley: This is fun and it's got wheels.

Janet Holmes' phatic function emphasizes maintaining social interaction through light and enthusiastic conversation. In the data above, the host expresses his admiration for Charley's age, thereby creating a friendly atmosphere. Charley responded casually, showing acceptance and participation. When asked why, Charley answered happily, pointing out the importance of light, enthusiastic conversation in strengthening interpersonal relationships.

Data 32

DF: Hey, Zuriel. Very nice to meet you. Come on, sit down! Hey, you look very cool, is this how you always dress?

Zuriel: Yes definitely, tesco dance Sainsbury's.

The data above is included in the phatic function category because it aims to establish and maintain social ties through greetings, praise, and small talk. In line with Holmes (2013) that the function of fatigue is to maintain social relationships through light and friendly communication. The conversation above began with the host expressing his friendliness and admiration, and inviting guest stars to chat informally. Guest star Zuriel responded with a humorous comment about the Tesco Sainsbury's dance, showing the importance of maintaining social relationships through light and friendly communication.

Data 33

DF: Oh my goodness boys, that was phenomenal.

M, J: Thank you

DF: On earth you been eating, have you been eating spinach?

M, J: Yeah

The host was seen starting the conversation with an amazed expression, "*Oh my goodness boys, that was phenomenal.*" which aims to praise Max and Josh

thereby creating a positive and appreciative atmosphere. Max and Josh responded with a short, “*Thank you,*” indicating acceptance of the compliment and strengthening the social connection. After that, Dawn French continued with a light and joking question, “*have you been eating spinach?*” which does not aim to obtain any information, but simply adds humor and friendliness to the conversation. Maintaining the flow of conversation and strengthening interpersonal relationships are the primary goals of the phatic function, according to Holmes (2013), and this dialogue shows how compliments and light humor are used to achieve those goals.

Data 34

DF: Hi, Ethan.

Ethan: Hi, Dawn.

DF: Welcome to Little Big Shots, you look very smart if you don't mind me saying.

Ethan: No, I don't mind actually.

In the dialogue, the host (Dawn French) greets Ethan warmly, showing politeness and respect. Dawn French praised it “*you look very smart if you don't mind me saying.*”, creating a positive atmosphere and strengthening social relationships. Then, Ethan accepted the compliment, keeping the conversation friendly. Thus, the data above is included in the phatic function category, because it is in line with Holmes (2013), that the phatic function functions to initiate and maintain social relationships through greetings and praise.

B. Discussion

This section presents a discussion regarding the data analysis of the findings above. In this study, 34 data were found for the use of language style and language function on the talk show “Little Big Shots”. Of the 5 language styles proposed by Joos (1967), there are only 3 language styles used by the talk show “Little Big

Shots" hosts, including 14 consultative styles, 17 casual styles, and 3 intimate styles. Meanwhile, language styles that were not found in this research were frozen style and formal style.

Based on the amount of data, the most dominant style used in the "Little Big Shots" talk show interview is the casual style. This style is usually used for conversations between friends or acquaintances. However, when used with strangers, this style aims to make them feel comfortable by treating them as if they already know (Joos, 1967). This style is a language style that is suitable for casual situations, such as the talk show 'Little Big Shots'. "Little Big Shots" is a talk show that features talented children as guest stars. In order to create a comfortable and enjoyable atmosphere, the hosts must use language that is easily understood by children and adults watching. Therefore, this casual style is very suitable for the talk show "Little Big Shots".

The second language style that is often used in the talk show "Little Big Shots" is the consultative style. This style is characterized by shorter sentences, and shorter responses, but still maintains certain norms regarding clarity and accuracy, and the recipient usually participates and provides feedback, as in data 3 and 4. According to Joos (1967), the consultative style has two distinctive characteristics, including first, the speaker provides background information, and second, the recipient participates continuously.

In talk shows, so that the conversation remains focused and informative, the hosts need to give directions or explanations to the audience and guest stars,

whereas the talk show "Little Big Shots" features children as guest stars. In this case, the hosts uses a consultative style to ensure that the information is conveyed clearly and can be understood. Not only that, on talk shows, the hosts will also ask the guest stars several things, for example for the talk show "Little Big Shots" the hosts will ask questions about the children's experiences or unique talents and the guest stars will provide useful information. clear. In this situation, the language used may be more structured, so that the conversation will remain focused and informative.

Intimate style is the style that was found to be used least frequently in the talk show "Little Big Shots", there were only 3 data findings in this study. Intimate style is a completely personal language style developed within family, lovers, and close friends, often used in conversations with intimate groups (Joos, 1967). If this style is used in a talk show, it might not be appropriate, because talk shows, such as "Little Big Shots", are shows that are broadcast to the public at large and the hosts and guest stars are people who have just met each other. However, in this study, the intimate style was used only to provide support or praise and entertain children, so that they felt comfortable. Apart from that, the hosts also uses an intimate style, with gentle and personal language to show attention and appreciation for the unique talents that children have.

In addition, in this study, the researcher also found that on the talk show "Little Big Shots", Hosts often use casual and intimate language styles as emotive language because this language style seeks to build a strong emotional bond between the hosts, guests (children), and the audience. The emotional or expressive

function of language, which according to Jakobson (1987), is centered on the sender, who expresses his feelings and judgments through speech. The language used is intimate and informal, evoking emotions in a sincere, humorous, and spontaneous way. In order for the children to feel comfortable and allow them to express themselves honestly, the hosts engage in light discussions. This often makes the audience laugh, show admiration, or even become emotional. All things considered, the casual and intimate language style of "Little Big Shots" creates a very expressive and emotional environment that evokes emotions such as joy, comfort, and inspiration through honest and spontaneous conversations. This language style strengthens the emotional connection between guest stars and the audience, making it one of the main attractions of the show. However, frozen and formal language styles were not found in this study, because they do not suit the relaxed and enjoyable talk show situation. If these two language styles are used in "Little Big Shots" it will create a formal and stiff talk show atmosphere, where the topic of discussion is strictly regulated, thus possibly making children feel pressured and uncomfortable.

Furthermore, for the use of language functions, researcher only found 5 language functions used by the hosts of "Little Big Shots", out of 6 language functions according to Holmes (2013). The 5 language functions are 6 expressive functions, 1 directive function, 13 referential functions, 2 metalinguistic functions, and 12 phatic functions, while the poetic function was not found in this study.

Based on the data that has been found, referential function and phatic function are the most dominant language functions used. These two language

functions in the "Little Big Shots" program can help create a comfortable and interesting atmosphere, as well as make communication between the hosts and guest stars efficient. There were 13 data findings for referential function in this study. According to Holmes' theory (2013), this referential function focuses on conveying information. In the "Little Big Shots" program, the hosts must convey information about the guest stars and their specific talents to the audience. Apart from that, the hosts also had to ask the children several questions about their experience and talents, and the guest stars clearly answered these questions. This is done to direct the conversation and provide information to the audience. Thus, the hosts of "Little Big Shots" uses the referential function more often.

The guest stars presented on the "Little Big Shots" program are children aged 3 to 13 years who have unique talents. To build relationships with children, so that the event runs comfortably, relaxed, and the conversation remains smooth, hosts often use the phatic function to communicate with each other. This is done because speech in the phatic function is used to strengthen social relationships or to start a conversation with other people (Holmes, 2013). In this research, it was proven by 12 data that the hosts also often used the phatic function to start a conversation by greeting and praising guest stars.

Meanwhile, the language function that is not used in this talk show is the poetic function. According to Holmes (2013), poetic functions focus on the aesthetic qualities of language, they convey more than just content, containing our own creative touch. The talk show "Little Big Shots" aims to showcase children's talents and stories. This talk show format emphasizes natural interaction and direct

conversation between the hosts and guest stars. Additionally, because children may respond in unpredictable ways, the “Little Big Shots” event relies on children to communicate spontaneously. Therefore, the use of language that is too aesthetic or focuses on form, as well as complicated poetic function speech, can make communication less clear or confusing and can hinder the natural flow of conversation.

The results of this research show that the findings in this research are similar to previous studies, namely that consultative, casual, and intimate styles were found at talk shows, such as in the research of Niswah (2021), Febrianti, et al (2023), Cahyanti, et al (2021), Sanjaya and Linuwih (2023) and Muziatun (2020). However, what distinguishes this study from previous studies is the use of the talk show "Little Big Shots" as the object of research and the guest stars presented on this talk show are children, so that there is no frozen and formal style found in this study, as well as discussions about the personality and unique talents of children, which are the topics of discussion on this talk show, making the referential function the dominant language function used.

In addition, in this study, the author also found that the hosts of "Little Big Shots" often adjust their tone and level of formality according to the guests they are talking to. Depending on the personality, age, and skill level of the children who appear, the hosts often change their communication methods. For example, the tone is more relaxed, humorous, and even a little cheerful when interacting with younger or cuter children, as in this study, the researcher found that the hosts used an intimate style to provide support or praise and entertain children aged 3-5 years, so

that they feel comfortable. This is done so that the children feel more comfortable and the environment becomes more enjoyable. However, the hosts will be more serious and polite and will place more emphasis on recognizing the achievements of children who have extraordinary talents or have touching stories. This variation in tone and formality, while maintaining a friendly atmosphere, shows the host's flexibility in responding to the circumstances and personalities of the guests, resulting in deeper and more meaningful exchanges.

On the other hand, the 'Little Big Shots' hosts also uses straightforward language that is intended to facilitate communication with children. To ensure that children can follow easily, the hosts speaks in short and simple phrases that are easy to understand. In addition to the use of straightforward language, a warm and expressive tone of voice also creates a comfortable atmosphere that allows children to express themselves freely. By doing this, the hosts can build a personal and emotional bond with the children and engage the audience in dialogue.

From the discussion above, the author argues that language style and its functions are not only adjusted to who the interlocutor is, but also adjusted to the context and purpose. Holmes (2013) states that the recipient and context in communication influence our choice of code or variation, whether language, dialect, or style. In addition, Joos' theory (1967) teaches how language styles can be distinguished based on a person's relationship with others. Thus, the use of appropriate language style and language functions will help achieve the goals of communication itself.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research and makes recommendations based on the data analysis and interpretation. The conclusion is reached after considering the research problems, while the recommendations are made for the benefit of future researchers.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the author concluded that of the 34 data collected in the research, there were only 3 language styles used in the "Little Big Shots" talk show, namely consultative style (14 times), intimate style (3 times), and casual style (17 times) which is most dominantly applied throughout the talk show. In addition, hosts and guest stars also often use this form of conversation in a consultative style, because in this style one person speaks while the other gives a brief response. The 34 language style data used in the talk show represent their respective specific language style functions, namely expressive function (six times), directive function (one time), referential function (thirteen times), metalinguistic function (two times), and phatic function (twelve times), with the referential function as the most frequently used language function.

Apart from that, it was also concluded that the speakers in the "Little Big Shots" talk show did not use frozen style and formal style in their speech, because these two types of style did not match the concept of a relaxed talk show. By presenting children as guest stars, the talk show "Little Big Shots" has a relaxed

atmosphere created by using friendly interactions and building social relationships between the hosts and the guest stars. Therefore, it is not appropriate to use frozen styles and formal styles because it will make the event seem stiff and can make children feel uncomfortable. Apart from that, the use of poetic functions was also not found in this research, because the use of language that is too aesthetic and complicated can make communication less clear and can make children confused.

From the findings and explanations regarding language style and language function used in the talk show “Little Big Shots” above, it can be concluded that the use of language style and its function is adjusted to the recipient, situation, context, and purpose of the conversation. In addition, effective use of language, such as the use of friendly, easy-to-understand, and interesting language can create a comfortable atmosphere for children, entertain the audience, and the purpose of communication can be achieved. And in this research it can also be seen that language style and its function in a social context play an important role in events that are watched by many people of various ages, and attract viewers on popular platforms such as YouTube.

B. Suggestion

In order for people to speak appropriately according to the situation, the researcher suggests that readers have knowledge about various language styles and how they are used in conversation. The weakness of this study is that it only focuses on the types of language styles and the functions of language styles used by the talk show hosts of “Little Big Shots”, and only examines their verbal language.

Therefore, for further research, the researcher suggests comparing one host with another host on a different talk show but with the same guest stars, namely children. Further research could focus on the differences in the use of host language styles based on gender, to see if the same dominant language style will be used or if other language styles appear more dominant. Furthermore, further research could also examine not only the verbal language but also the non-verbal language. This could be an interesting way to learn more about language styles.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

A. Transcript of 'Little Big Shots' talk show dialogue

NOTE:

GS: Guest Star

SH: Steve Harvey

DF: Dawn French

“ALL PERFORMANCES | Season 1 Episode 2 | Little Big Shots”
(<https://youtu.be/o96iY8miRrA?si=B97Au3vj4hxeEI4k>)

GS 1: BEVERLY AND JONATHAN

[OPENING] SH: They say that if you want to become great at anything that you have to start young, here are two young salsa dancers who took that to the extreme they are world champions from New Jersey. Make some noise for Beverly and Jonathan!!

[Music] [APPLAUSE]

SH: Jonathan, Beverly [applause] Hey let's find out more about you guys, come on, come with me. Wow! that was out of sight. So let me start with you, it's Beverly right?

B: Yeah

SH: She got her legs crossed that's what's killing me, the this hill though, but got it, but nail in it. How much does the outfit cost? because that's, I got see I gotta get, listen to me Jonathan! I have got to get the pants and the top. I'm probably gonna have to zip mine up a little bit more cause you don't want to see the actual. [JOKING]

J: We don't wanna see the sexy six pack.

SH: Yeah yeah [laughing] go see, it'll be too much for them and if you do see my six-pack, please let me know. I love this, man. So do you ever watch me on TV?

B: Yeah, in my grandma's house.

SH: At your grandma's house?

B: [NOD NOD]

SH: What kind of salsa do you do?

B: Um... we do fast salsa for real.

SH: No, no, for real for real though, I mean incredibly fast. Can any of the kids at your school dance also?

B: um some of them like... no.

SH: She was trying to give him something, some of themmm... nno... no I'm just, I ran it went through the Rolodex no none of them. How long can you hold her up, man, that, you pretty strong guy.

J: Thank you, actually she's a feather she's just light. It's compared to other dance Partners I've had.

SH: Oh watch yourself! watch yourself, Sir!! John, John, Wow.

J: No offense to any of them.

SH: No, no, hey, let me clean this up for you, because they probably watch it and all of a sudden they were

watching the show clapping, then you said light is a feather not compared to more other ones it went to this. Show me a move! just show me a basic move! Watch what's like a basic salsa.

J: Basic salsa move is actually called the basic or you just kick, back and cross and lift up the leg. [TEACHING A SALSA MOVE]

SH: Okay, let me see, let me see hold on man, okay kick.

J: Back

SH: Back

J: Up

SH: Up

J: Down

[Applause]

SH: Okay, show me another move!

J: Another move?

SH: That's the basic, so what's the next move?

J: Another move, it's called Punta Talon.

SH: What'd you say? What? What did you it's called? What?

J: Punta Talon, just Spanish word.

SH: Sound like something else I heard. Okay, okay, show me the second move!

J: I can move. One two three five six seven, [DOING A MOVEMENT] are you doing Steve is crossing your legs.

SH: Oh that's the temptations right there. Oh ladies and gentlemen, Jonathan and Beverly from New

Jersey! thank you so much, nice to meet you, nice to meet you.

GS 2: TIFFANY

[OPENING] SH: This little big shot is a viral internet star uh she has very strong opinions about all the important things in life like love and donuts, from Greenville South Carolina, please welcome four-year-old Tiffany!!

[MUSIC] [APPLAUSE]

SH: Hello Tiffany, how are you darling? let me help you up here you're a lady, let me help you out, there you go, how you doing?

T: Good

SH: Wow, have you ever been told that you're cute before?

T: Yes, mama told me.

SH: Your mom told you?

T: She's right there.

SH: You don't have a boyfriend? [JOKING]

T: [SHAKES HER HEAD] Just my friend.

SH: Was that your brother that was in the video?

T: Yeah

SH: Is he a good big brother?

T: Yes

SH: What do you like about him?

T: He feels me better better when I'm crying, when my daddy or my mama screw me [Applause and Laughing]

SH: Do you know that, that your mother and father might be going away for a little while? [JOKING AND LAUGHING]. Mom, how you doing?

MOM: Oh I've been better.

SH: Yeah, didn't know that was gonna come out on national TV did you. I don't really know where to go just I'm scared to ask everything else. Nice to meet you. Can I ask you something because I have kids too?

T: Yes

SH: Why sometimes do kids not tell the truth?

T: Because if they stole a donut, they'll get in trouble.

MOM: It's not like that.

SH: huh??

MOM: It's not like that.

SH: It's not...

MOM: She just doesn't like to go to time out.

SH: What is time out you have to go? like stand in the corner?

T: Yeah

SH: And that's time out?

T: [NOD NOD] Yes.

SH: I went to time out but my I was downtown. That's where a county is, it's downtown. Do you know what county is?

T: No

SH: Your mother will be able to tell you next summer. Some of these jokes is for the adults, you just. I think you

are one of the nicest people I've ever met, and I think you're pretty smart too.

T: I am very smart.

SH: You are pretty smart. Okay, guess what's under this hat?

T: I don't know.

SH: You don't know.

T: [SHAKES HER HEAD]

SH: [OPENING THE HAT]

T: Donuts.

SH: Donut, you can have one and I'm gonna have one. We'll be right back everybody, Tiffany.

GS 3: JAEMARC

[OPENING] SH: This little big shot right here that's coming out here he got up and conducted the school choir on his first day. Who does that? ladies and gentlemen, from Des Moines Iowa, here's six-year-old Jaemarc!!

[Applause] [MUSIC]

SH: Jae, what's up, what's up, [highfive] you got it, you got it. Jae, I want everything you got on, this is amazing. Ladies and gentlemen, Little Boy Blue. Sit down Jae! or sit up, or something. How you doing, man?

J: Good.

SH: Good, you're six?

J: Uhuh [NOD NOD]

SH: How much was those shoes?

J: Umm...[thinking]

SH: You don't work?

J: Nope

SH: Do you want to work?

J: Nope

SH: What made you wear a blue suit?

J: Umm...

SH: Did you get it for Easter?

J: Nope

SH: Did you get it for Christmas?

J: Nope

SH: Get it for your birthday?

J: Nope

SH: Yep, can you spell nope?

J: Uhum [NOD NOD]

SH: So we're gonna just you, you know what you're doing to me, don't you I'm supposed to be a professional interviewer and you making me look stupid, so...

J: [LAUGHING]

SH: Your tooth is missing, when did you lose your tooth?

J: I think was I eating hard stuff.

[LAUGHING]

SH: What do you mean? like candy?

J: Nope

SH: What's hard?

J: Apples.

SH: Oh apple? Oh you ate an apple and you two come on, how long ago?

J:HMM [THINKING]

SH: A couple weeks?

J: Yep [LAUGHING]

SH: You just boy, it's just telling me stuff and just laughing about it. So, let me ask you something Jae, you went to school and you conducted the choir?

J: yep

SH: I used to be in the choir.

J: [LAUGHING]

SH: laughing at me? Okay Jae, keep on, keep on, keep on Jae. Who, who's in the choir?

J: Breed to me umm...

SH: Okay, no uhmm... it's. Jae use getting ready to be a name that whole choir [laughing]. Okay, let me ask you this, like okay, like what what's the difference uh sections of the choir?

J: I go soprano also tanner.

SH: Now we're getting down to it, who mostly are the tenors? the boys or the girls?

J: Boys.

SH: Mostly boys? who's mostly the sopranos?

J: Tamia ...

SH: Don't do this!, don't do this!! [the audience applauded and laughed] Okay Jay, so if I let you show me what you do, is it gonna be good?

J: yep

SH: You really know what you're doing?

J: yep

SH: You're the best that there is?

J: yep

SH: You're not really six are you?

J: UHMM [NOD NOD] [JOKING]

SH: You're 46?

J: Nope

SH: And you just show it and that's it.
Can I tell you something, man?

J: yep

SH: You're pretty sharp kid and I'm so
happy to know you.

J: [WANT TO ANSWER 'YEP' BUT
HESITATE, AND SMILES]

SH: Go ahead, say it 'yep'!! I'm really
happy to know you.

J: Thank you

[TALENT SHOW] [AS CHOIR
CONDUCTOR]

***“ALL PERFORMANCES | Season 1
Episode 5 | Little Big Shots”***
(<https://youtu.be/dgtxSXJfg6E?si=hXtQx5hZmuwVepMc>)

GS 1: JAMES

[OPENING] SH: you know they say
that young people bring fresh ideas
into politics, you've heard that right?
well there's a town in Minnesota
called Dorset, Dorset Minnesota
they've taken this thing to a whole
new level.

[INTRODUCTION VIDEO]

SH: Please welcome three-year-old
James!!

[MUSIC] [APPLAUSE]

SH: Mr. Mayor how are you?

J: Good

SH: You want to grab a seat?

J: Sure

SH: You're the mayor at three years
old?

J: [NOD NOD] Yes

SH: What are your duties as the
mayor?

J: Um... I check every everybody's
hands. [applause] Your pants are
black and my pants are black.

SH: That's look man, I wore my black
pants because they said that the mayor
was going to wear black pants, so I
said I better wear my black pants and
look we both got on black shoes.

J: Yeah, and black laces.

SH: Black laces?

J: Yeah

SH: Let me ask you something James,
what's the best thing that's happened
to you since you've been mayor?

J: Um... my brother was a man twice?

SH: How old is your brother? 30?

J: No

SH: 26?

J: No [thinking] how old are you
Robert? [asked his brother who was
sitting in the audience seat]

SH: Can you come up? come here!
[Robert went up on stage] How are
you sir?

R: Good

SH: Good, come on over here!

J: He got black shoes on like me and you, Steve Harvey.

SH: He got it. He got the black shoes on like me and you.

J: Yeah

SH: This is the black shoe day.

J: YUP

SH: You, you've been the mayor?

R: [NOD NOD] Twice.

SH: Yeah, James, James told us you have been the mayor twice. Do you give your brother any tips on how to be mayor?

R: Yeah

SH: Like what?

R: When you shake people's hands, you shake them with the right and when you talk to them you look at them in the eyes.

SH: Wow, that's pretty good, man.

J: So, Mr Harvey.

SH: Yes sir.

J: Um... I need tell you something really quick. Because, I like people.

SH: You what?

J: I like people.

SH: You like people?

J: [NOD NOD]

SH: That's good! You know what I think James, I think a lot of people like you too. How do you get to be mayor?

R: Somebody shakes up and whoever's name is on it they get to be mayor.

SH: Kind of like what the Republicans are doing now huh [laughing] [Applause]

J: Steve Harvey.... [The audience applauds, no one hears James]

SH: Donald Trump, yeah okay, okay, I had to do that now that was funny to me it's just a joke relax I don't care who you... huh? [Laughing]

J: Everybody, don't interrupt me when I'm talking to Steve Harvey. [audience applause, laughing] Mr. Harvey.

SH: Yes sir

J: Um... you're the bestest man in the world.

SH: Hey James, I love you.

J: you do?

SH: You're very respectful you call me Mr. Harvey you're only three, I love you man.

[APPLAUSE]

[TALENT SHOW] [Little Big Shots presidential debate between Mr. Harvey and James] Host: welcome to the first Little Big Shots presidential debate. here are your two candidates mayor James and Mr Steve Harvey. [applause] ...

GS 2: JOYOUS QUINTET [Justin, Christy, Tyler, Brendan, Michaela]

[OPENING] SH: Here are five young musical maestros they've already played Carnegie Hall and the Lincoln Center and the oldest is just 11 years old, please welcome Joyous Quintet!! [Applause]

J: Hi, Mr Harvey. I love your show.

SH: You like my show?

J: I made a performance, I was wearing a fake moustache, just like yours.

C: Can I touch it?

SH: Huh? Can you touch it? Okay.

C: [touching steve harvey's mustaster]

J: Is it real, Christy?

SH: Is it real? [LAUGHING] yeah yeah. Man, can I sit down?

J: Yes.

SH: Okay, yes, my show yes. Let me ask you something, how long have you guys been together, Christine?

J: We started playing...

SH: I talk to Christine, who is this boy? [laughing] okay, tell me how long have you been together?

J: We started playing, we were four years old. Christina is my sister, Tyler and Brendan are my cousins, but Kayla and I have been friends since nursery. It's been get a long time.

SH: So, how'd you, how'd you get in the group, Michaela?

M: [SILENCE] [audience applause while laughing]

J: We just started...[laughing]

SH: Oh, Michaela, Michaela. Who is this boy?

[Applause laughing]

SH: How did, how did you get in the group?

M: Okay, so like... [CONFUSED]

J: My dad introduced...
[LAUGHING]

SH: Boy... this kid is controlling me [laughing] Let's try it again! So, how'd you get in the group?

[EVERYONE WAS SILENT]

J: My dad introduced...
[LAUGHING]

SH: [LAUGHING] Yeah go ahead!! do you have a leader of the group?

[All pointing on justin] [audience applause]

SH: Christine, do you think he should be the leader?

C: [SILENT, CONFUSED]

J: yes yes [whispering to christine]

C: yes [laughing]

[Steve Harvey is upset]

[The audience laughed and applauded]

SH: I'm talking to Christina, you just told me [imitating Justin while whispering]

[EVERYONE LAUGHS]

SH: Hey Christine, let me ask you a question, do you know Michaela really good?

C: Kind of...

SH: Really well? Um... really good, really good and good grammar is it. Do you know how really good or what should I have said really well? [The audience laughed and applauded] well look, they ain't on here to lern grammar so yeah [Laughing] they're gonna talk to the old dude that been talking like this for years, I'm not

gonna stop cause these kids is here.
So now, let's get over back through it.
What instrument do you play?

C: I play the violin and the piano.

SH: Violin and piano. Michaela what instrument do you play?

M: I play the violin.

SH: What do you play? [POINTING TO TYLER]

T: I play the violin and the guitar.

SH: Violin and guitar. [THEN POINTED BRENDAN]

B: I play the bass and the piano.

SH: Bass and piano.

[THE AUDIENCE APPLAUSED]

SH: [STEVE LOOKS AT JUSTIN]
Let me guess, let me guess, you play everything.

J: Close.

SH: Close? what do you play?

J: I played cello, sax, guitar, and piano.

SH: My man, my man [high five with justin]

[THE AUDIENCE APPLAUSED]

SH: [LOOKS AT CHRISTINE]
That's your big brother?

C: Yes.

SH: What do you like about him?

[JUSTIN WHISPERED SOMETHING TO CHRISTINE]

SH: [ANNOYED] BOY, BOY, come here, you come here, you sit right over here, you with me, me and you homie now this I watch this cause I've

already discovered how this is going to work this is not my show, so I'm just gonna you know you can't beat them Jordan I'm just going to incorporate him in the show, he and I are hosting together, this is the way it's gonna be. [the audience applauded] Ask Michaela!! what she loves most about playing with you guys?

J: What do you love...[confused] okay, you go ahead ask, I'm not good enough.

SH: That's what I've been trying to do the whole time you've been out here. Okay, here you go sit over here! Okay, who's the quietest one in the group?

B: Definitely not Justin.

[THE AUDIENCE LAUGHED AND APPLAUSED]

[TALENT SHOW] [MUSIC PERFORMANCE FROM JOYOUS QUINTET]

GS 3: HEAVENLY

[OPENING] SH: Next a five-year-old girl who is so off the charts bubbly you can't help but like her.

[HEAVENLY INTRODUCTION VIDEO]

SH: HEAVENLY HEAVENLY [the audience applauded] Hey Heavenly, unless me and you have a little talk, come on over here, cutie. Just bounce right up there, how you doing?

H: GOOD [with a happy expression]

SH: Are you always this happy?

H: yeah [still with a happy expression]

SH: Yeah. Man, does anybody else in the family sing?

H: My mom, my dad sings a little, and my aunt, me, my mom and my grandma sings [spoke with a happy expression]

SH: [laughing, can't speak because of the heavenly expression that is always happy]

H: That's it, and my brother sings too.

SH: God, I wish I was this happy. I'm not the only time I'm this happy.

[AUDIENCE LAUGHING]
[Applause]

SH: How old are you?

H: I am five and um I think it's Tuesday I'm turning six.

SH: How, how old were you when you started singing?

H: Two.

SH: When you were two?

H: [NOD NOD]

SH: Do you remember your first song?

H: uh... that would be {[SINGING]Jesus Jesus there's just something about that name that kids and Kingdom shallow pass away but there is something about that name}

[THE AUDIENCE CHEERING AND CLAPPING]

SH: Yeah, normally, normally when I ask the person what song they sang just to say the name of it.

H: Because my aunt taught me how to do it.

SH: Your aunt taught you how to do it?

H: [NOD NOD]

SH: Is she here today?

H: Yes, sitting right with the girl with the hat on. That's my mom with the hat.

[The audience clapped and laughed because of Heavenly's funny behavior]

SH: Oh okay, the girl with the hat on, that's, that's my mama, [laughing] okay yeah she got that fly hat on. What kind of hat is that Mom has on?

H: Mom you tell him!

Mom: Just the hat, just to cover my hair because I don't have time to do it because I have four kids.

H: Yeah [spoke cheerfully]

SH: [amazed at seeing Heavenly's action] do you have a bike?

H: Yeah, but it's very old.

SH: That old bike you got is gonna be your only bike.

[THE AUDIENCE LAUGHED AND APPLAUSED]

SH: Do you have lots of clothes?

H: Yes

SH: Why did you wear this outfit today?

H: We just bought it because I didn't have anything in my closet.

SH: You just said, you just say it you cannot practice being a woman, now you just said you had a closet full of clothes....

H: I know, but...

SH: and then you turn around and said you ain't have nothing to wear, they all started training little girls to say this stuff. My wife is 51 and says the exact same thing.

[AUDIENCE LAUGHING]

SH: They tell me that let me read this card, everyone in the family can burp loud and you're the loudest?

H: OOHH OOHH my aunt is the loudest in the whole family [LAUGHING HAPPILY]

SH: Is that her over there? the one in the black? the loudest of anybody in the family?

H: yeah yeah yeah [LAUGHING HAPPILY]

SH: Why is she shaking her head like it's not her?

H: OH NOO [LAUGHING]

[THE AUDIENCE LAUGHED AND APPLAUDED]

SH: I dont want to say anything else about nobody's hair and burping.

H: [ACT CUTE]

SH: [LAUGHS AT HEAVENLY'S ACTION] [IMITATES HEAVENLY] I do cute too. Watch this!! [imitating heavenly behavior]

H: [LAUGHING]

SH: Let me see you do that, do this!!

H: [imitate what Steve Harvey did]

SH: Hey you look a little bit cuter than me, watch this right here [muach]

H: [MUACH]

SH: God you're a happy child.

[TALENT SHOW] singing The Glory of Love here's heavenly take a little hey [Music] [Applause]

GS 4: TOBY

[OPENING] SH: If you take a random look at YouTube you'll find millions of kids from all around the world performing versions of hit songs, but none of them and I mean none of them are as famous as this little big shot.

[TOBY INTRODUCTION VIDEO]

SH: Ladies and gentlemen, from Northampton in England, here's Toby!!

[MUSIC AND CHEERING OF THE AUDIENCE CLAPPING]

SH: How you doing, man?

T: I'm good, thank you, how are you?

SH: Good, I'm wonderful, man. Northampton in England?

T: yeah

SH: How far is that from London?

T: Two hours drive? yeah about two hours drive.

SH: Two hours drive?

T: yeah

SH: When did you start uploading yourself on YouTube?

T: Well, I started YouTube about a year ago and then but I started on the app Vine where you post six second videos of yourself.

SH: oh Vine?

T: yeah, so I started on that in this time two years ago and it's just grown from there.

SH: It just blew up?

T: yeah

SH: So where do you make these videos?

T: In my room.

SH: Just sitting in your room?

T: Uhm... [nod nod]

SH: See how they just act like this just regularly yeah, yeah. This kid is so famous at this a friend of mine saw him on video and signed it. Really famous person too and that's crazy, man. What do you, what do your friends think about this?

T: I mean the first one it started and kind of views were coming in and people started watching my videos, at first everyone was kind of like 'oh my God' but now they've just kind of gotten used to it.

SH: Or they even got used to it now?

T: Yeah [nod and smile]

SH: What about the girls, man? yeah now let's go let's go.

[THE FEMALE AUDIENCE CHEERING] [Applause]

SH: You, you hear, you hear, you hear them, Toby? one more time ladies

[THE FEMALE AUDIENCE CHEERING] [Applause]

SH: Okay, so when they scream like that how does that feel? because that's never happened to me.

T: Strange...cause I never ever expected it at all but it's nice.

SH: Yeah boy, yeah, I've always one of them to scream for me it just never happened.

[THE AUDIENCE CHEERING]

SH: So you're in school, what do you do for fun over there?

T: I kind of just come home film videos when I feel like it, but I'd still go out with friends just normal stuff.

SH: Do you have chores at home?

T: um... I have to set the dinner table and put the dishes in the dishwasher but, I said...

SH: Let's look, I just have to mop down the steps and sweep the leaves down the driveway and take out the garbage and wash the car. [AUDIENCE LAUGHING] What's your favorite kind of music?

T: See, I listen to Pop, quite a lot whereas also I really like Tinashe at the moment, She's yeah. I really like Justin Bieber's new song.

[THE AUDIENCE CHEERING]

SH: He ain't here, he didn't say he was coming out, he said he liked Justin Bieber.

[THE AUDIENCE CHEERING AND LAUGHING][Applause]

[steve harvey whispers, and tells toby to say 'JUSTIN BIEBER']

T: Justin beiber.

[AUDIENCE CHEERING HYSTERICALLY]

SH: So when you're sitting around listening to music who do you like to listen to? [poking Toby, giving code to say 'justin bieber']

T: Justin Bieber.

[AUDIENCE CHEERING BACK]

SH: Who do you think would be a good person to run for president? [poking Toby again, giving code to say 'justin bieber']

T: Justin Bieber.

[AUDIENCE CHEERING BACK]
[Applause]

SH: [POKING TOBY, GIVING CODE TO SAY IT ONE MORE TIME]

T: Justin Bieber. [laughing]

[AUDIENCE CHEERING BACK]
[Applause]

SH: [LAUGHING] I'm sorry, I'm stupid like that I just like to see stuff like that.

[TALENT SHOW]

“ALL PERFORMANCES | Season 1 Episode 4 | Little Big Shots”
https://youtu.be/7TKn_yAfl_Y?si=OLfL--3Qv1uVCHqR

GS 1: LEIA

[OPENING] DF: This next little big shot has a gift for music that is beyond extraordinary violin in hand, she's played all over the world and now she's going to play for you, 10 years old, from Newcastle, it's Leia!!

[Applause] [Applause]

DF: Hi, LEIA.

L: Hi...

DF: Nice to meet you, came on sit down! You' re so beautiful, I love your dress.

L: Thank you, I like your clothes too.

DF: Thank you very much, have you got a big wardrobe full of pretty dresses then?

L: Yeah

DF: Have you... Oh you lucky thing can I come and try some on?

L: Yeah, if they fit you.

DF: Yeah yeah frankly they're not gonna fit me and that's that. Well, you look absolutely beautiful I love that flower in your hair as well.

L: Thank you.

DF: Now, I understand that you have played in some astonishing concert halls all around the world.

L: Yes, I have, I played in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Russia, China.

DF: That is massively impressive. You've won some competitions haven't you?

L: My first international competition was in Italy, when I was six I won both violin and piano also, when I was just turned nine I played as a nutcracker competition and that competition was really special because I played with the Russian national orchestra in the Tchaikovsky concerto.

DF: There's no stopping you.

L: Yeah

DF: It's wonderful, how long have you been playing the violin, Leia?

L: um... I started when I was three and a half I loved listening to classic music and my mom told me when I was a baby um... when she changed her channel to pop or something like that I would start crying.

DF: You wanted him back on the classical music?

L: Yeah

DF: Is your mum here today?

L: Yeah she's over there with my brother and my father.

DF: Okay look, look at you there and look at your lovely dress there. So your violin very very valuable?

L: Yes, it's made by Carlo Gussetti Testori, one of the greatest volume makers and also it is 316 years old.

DF: Is it?

L: Yeah

DF: That's even older than me, Leia.

L: Yeah, they're like very rare because then like not many of these in a world.

DF: Does it stay in your room at night?

L: It stays in my music room.

DF: Uh I see

L: If it's like has dramatic changes of temperature it can like go out of tune. If it's like really hot and the wood can crack here.

DF: Okay, now i've been struggling with this question in my head, tell me

what's best right vivaldi's four seasons or four seasons pizza?

L: um... I would say both.

DF: Would you equally maybe the pizza was listening to vivaldi's four seasons?

L: yeah yeah

DF: Shall we do you do requests at all?

L: yeah

DF: So if I were to ask you to play 'bring me sunshine' because i love that did you do that.

L: Yeah of course.

[Music] [Applause] [Music] [Music]
[Applause] [Music] [Applause]
[Music]

DF: Thank you so much, Leia. Now, I would love to see you play the piece that you've come here to play well you happy to do that for us.

L: yeah

DF: Ladies and gentlemen, Leia!!

[TALENT SHOW] [Applause]
[Music]

GS 2: DARCI & KATIE

[OPENING] DF: On this show our little big shots come from all over the world and our next act has come all the way from Oklahoma city, they're an all girl double act please put your hands together for 12 year old, Darci and her sidekick, Katie!!

[APPLAUSE]

{D : Hey listen! this isn't a good time, I'm about to perform for little big shots, okay sounds like fun I'll leave Katie at home. K : Will you get off the phone. D: Oh she won't care she's just a puppet remember, Okay, okay, bye. K: Well, the puppet would like to entertain this nice audience chatterbox where in the world are we. D: We're here in jolly old England. K: England? D: Yeah, are you ready to show England how we do things in America? K: You betcha finally i get to sing 'hit it boys' [SINGING]} [Talent Show] [Music] [Applause]

DF: Wow, hey that is amazing Darcy, those are some skills you've got there, can I shake your hand, please, Katie? very nice to meet you.

K: THANK YOU

DF: Love your gorgeous blue eyes.

K: Thank you

DF: Can I sit down here on this horse's lunch that you've put here for me, well listen guys, how long have you known each other?

D: Well, I've known kid...

K: Darcy, I got this. Me and Darcy have been a teen for two years now.

DF: Two years? two years only? that's amazing two years. When did you decide to become a ventriloquist?

D: Well, about three years ago I entered a talent competition and while I was there, I met um.. an amazing girl who did ventriloquism.

DF: Okay

D: And I was just so fascinated I asked her for tips and so I went home and I practiced those tips in my mirror

and then I asked my parents for a puppet and they finally surprised me with um.. a cheap puppet for my 10th birthday.

DF: Okay

D: I'm 12 now.

DF: Oh, okay, so I'm presuming that our friend here was not a cheap puppet, no, definitely not very expensive lady. Am I allowed to refer to Katie as a puppet is that a rude thing? oh okay, I'm getting the evils here um.. now do you two ever argue?

D: Sometimes we do, we usually argue about who can yodel the best.

K: We all know it's me.

DF: What's the hardest sound for you to make as a ventriloquist?

D: I would have to say it's usually the letters p b and m and words that start with w and it's pretty hard.

K: For example 'how much wood a little legit check if the woodchuck could chuck wood'.

DF: Yeah, that's pretty cool. It is a really magical thing that you can do Darcy, and you're extremely good at it.

D: Thank you

DF: I was wondering if you could help me at all because i've got a little friend, if you don't mind me showing you and I'll just get her up here um.. this is my little friend, I call her little daughter and what I have found with her is that she's quite reluctant to talk to me, she just seems to make noises all the time, but she won't use words.

D: Katie, how about you ask her a question?

DF: Oh good thinking.

K: How's it lack working with Dawn?

[Music]

K: Who's that?

D: How about you whisper to her, Katie. Have her whisper to you?

K: She says, she never gets to stink because Dawn goes on and on and on. I got an idea.

DF: Yeah

K: Come call me.

DF: Okay, I'll follow you [Music] Right, oh Jesse it's a pleasure to be on a hand of the real professional, you traitor obviously, she likes you much more than me, so will you agree to take her home with you to Oklahoma city.

J: Oklahoma here I come, hooray.

DF: Ladies and gentlemen, the amazing Darcy, how wonderful.

D: Thank you

GS 3: CHARLEY

[OPENING] DF: You know those little scooters that little humans scoot along on in the park. Who knew that in the right hands they're also vehicles for terrifying stunts. This little big shot knew his wheels may be minuscule but his tricks are massive age eight from Barnsley, it's the youngest professional scooter in the world, Charley!!

[Applause] [Music] [Music]

DF: Hello, nice to meet you, come and have a little sit down there with me. So you bring your scooter with you everywhere you go?

C: Sometimes.

DF: See... ya, do you take it on holiday?

C: Yes, i do.

DF: Do you? Do you take it to bed with you?

C: I don't do that.

DF: You don't do that? Could you show me the basics?

C: Okay, do you want me to do some couple of jump tricks?

DF: Yeah, I wouldn't mind but don't do anything that you're gonna hurt yourself, please! [Applause] Is this a professional scooter?

C: Yes, it is.

DF: It is? So that's like a top-of-the-range scooter there?

C: Yes

DF: Do you love it?

C: Yeah

DF: Yeah, do you love it more than your mum and dad?

C: No, no, I don't, no, I know.

DF: Your dad was going no no no no no you love us more. Where's the most exciting place you've done a competition?

C: Probably, Ireland.

DF: How did you do in that competition?

C: Good, I nearly qualified for the world championship.

DF: Did you? Nearly?

C: Nearly, actually.

DF: You are only eight after all, it's amazing.

C: Yeah, it's cool.

DF: Yeah, it's cool exactly. Why on earth do you do this?

C: This is fun and it's got wheels.

DF: Because it's fun and it's got wheels, yeah, I like that, I mean you know, I think I could ride a scooter, but I think would have to be a mobility scooter. You know it's got real handles and a seat and an engine that's what I'm thinking of maybe you'll head towards that one day and you can show me some stunts on it? have you had hundreds of injuries?

C: No

DF: You're just really good at it, obviously.

C: I've only brought one thing.

DF: What did you break?

C: My elbow, I broke my elbow.

DF: Did you?

C: YEAH

DF: How long did it take to mend?

C: It didn't, they just left it.

DF: Did they? you left his elbow not mended?

MOTHER: The doctors did.

DF: So, they're not evil parents then.

C: No

DF: No, they're not, you're not evil apparently not at all. So, do you want to see Charley doing what he does best? [Applause] Ladies and gentlemen, Charley!!

[TALENT SHOW]

GS 4: ZURIEL

[OPENING] DF: In the history of pop music there are some artists whose names will never be forgotten, Elvis Madonna, the moody cat from one direction what was his name Wayne, was it Wayne, but the true king of pop only one name comes to mind and that is Michael Jackson a huge inspiration to millions including this funky little dude from London, 12 year old, Zuriel!!

[Applause]

DF: Hey, Zuriel. Very nice to meet you. Come on, sit down! Hey, you look very cool, is this how you always dress?

Z: Yes definitely, tesco dance sainsbury's.

DF: Is it true that you have worked in the West End?

Z: Yeah, I'm in the West End, at the moment I play young Mark Jackson in western still alive.

DF: And what was it that got you into Michael Jackson in the first place?

Z: um.. well, I was probably just listening to his music as I grew up, because my mom loves her old school music. I always used to sing along to the music she would play in the house.

DF: So, do your friends know that you can sing and dance like Michael Jackson?

Z: Yeah, my friends get so annoyed like in maths, my phone would be like doing these times tables and i'll just be like you're wearing that school salon, why you going to be a show of four?

DF: Jealous [LAUGHING] You're 12 aren't you?

Z: Yeah

DF: How old do you think I am out of interest?

Z: um.. 44

DF: Correct, that's not correct, but that's really good, really good, Michael Jackson squeaks quite a lot doesn't he when he's singing?

Z: He doesn't want it.

DF: What does it mean?

Z: um.. apparently it was a really good vocal warm-up that kept Michael's voice high.

DF: Okay, what do you do to warm up your voice?

Z: There's one warm-up that we do called Bella Senora, and it's basically a range of things and it's like. [SINGING]

DF: Wow, what about some signature Michael Jackson moves, would you be able to show me any?

Z: Okay yeah, i'll show you the moon walk.

DF: Okay

Z: So, um.. come! come beside me!

DF: Let's see.. yeah, here, okay.

Z: Stay on the base of your left foot, yeah, your right foot on your toe and you'll slide it backwards and then you'll swap slide it backwards swap, slide it backwards.

DF: Okay okay okay, oh, see when you put it together it's really quite difficult. [Applause]

“ALL PERFORMANCES | Season 2 Episode 4 | Little Big Shots”
(<https://youtu.be/519RsA3ZvII?si=B U6DtY1QrVvkDVMg>)

GS 1: MAX & JOSH

[OPENING] DF: Normally, siblings are told to stop fighting, ‘Dawn Gary stop biting each other’ that was what my mum was always saying. Well somebody obviously told our next two little big shots not to stop, but to get better at it from carlingford on the Emerald Isle, please welcome Brothers, Max and Josh!!

[TALENT SHOW][APPLAUSE][Music]

DF: Oh my goodness boys, that was phenomenal.

M,J: Thank you

DF: On earth you been eating, have you been eating spinach?

M,J: YEAH

DF: Yeah... You are so strong and so fast, you wouldn't take down an old lady?

M,J: Noo

DF: I'm safe to sit here aren't I?

M, J: Yeah... you're not old [smiling]

DF: Yeah, so that... oh thank you. Already, I really love you already. How long have YouTube been flipping all over the place?

M: I started when I was a three.

J: and I started when I was four.

DF: Right?

M: You started when you were seven.

J: Oh seven seven [laughing]

DF: Stop lying, stop lying! So tell me guys, what level have you reached?

J: Well, I'm world champion.

DF: You're the world champion?

J: Yeah

[Max wants to say something]

DF: Oh, oh, what do you want to tell me?

M: Well, he's a world champion for now, but he's not going to be soon because I'm going to take over [laughing] [the audience cheering and applauding]

DF: Does your mum ever worry that you might hurt yourself?

J: She's...

M: Like 'don't do that' when you're younger and then we just did it all the light fittings in the house are gone.

J: Because of the blue stuff you just go 'oh bang' and then all his glasses fall into the floor and you're like run. [laughing]

DF: You have it, yeah run, yeah, that's the best thing to do that's not at all cowardly.

J: No [laughing]

DF: No. Could you teach me a couple of sort of manageable Nifty moves?

M: Yeah definitely, Stand up!

DF: Then just so I can keep my husband in line.

M: yeah [everyone laughing]

J: Feet together.

DF: yeah

J: You're gonna 'cha' with your left hand.

DF: yeah

J: Yes, you're gonna punch.

DF: yes

J: You're gonna chuff tear right now.

DF: CHA

J: Punch

DF: Punch

J: Feet together.

DF: Feet together, okay.

M: Jump and kick.

[Applause]

J: [Explain other movements] Your right hand here and left hand here, so you're going to bring your right hand!

DF: yes

J: Up to your shoulder and straight down and put your left hand to your hip, go!!

DF: Wow, [Applause] all right.

[The audience applauding]

M: Since you're so good, I think you deserve a black one. [awarded a black belt]

DF: Oh my goodness, oh my goodness. How did you put it on?

J: Sir, grab behind your back.

DF: Yeah

J: Yeah, you pull it around.

DF: Yeah

J: Yeah, and again.

DF: I don't know if it will go again [The audience laughing]

J: Put the right underneath the left one.

DF: Underneath, yeah, pull it up.

J: Yeah, and...

DF: and complete.

[Applause]

DF: Black belt!!

[applause]

DF: I finished all my middle down there where, where um.. it doesn't normally go, I haven't actually got a waist imagine that. Well, look, thank you boys.

J: Yeah

DF: It's been a complete delight to meet you.

J: Yeah

DF: Ladies and gentlemen, Max and Josh!!

[APPLAUSE]

GS 2: ETHAN

[OPENING] DF: Our next Little Big Shot is a very talented and inspiring young man. He's been playing the piano since he was 18 months old, at that age I was pulling the cat's tail and hiding half eaten rusks in my dad's slippers, still do sometimes [the audience laughing]. Now 13, he's a remarkable boy with a remarkable talent from Falkirk, this is Ethan!!

[APPLAUSE][Music]

DF: [PICK UP AND HELP ETHAN] This way a little bit.... there you go, right there.

DF: Hi, Ethan.

E: Hi, Dawn.

DF: Welcome to Little Big Shots, you look very smart if you don't mind me saying.

E: No, I don't mind actually.

DF: Good. So, tell me when did you start to learn to play the piano?

E: Well, I started to mess around and improvise on the piano when I was 18 months old, I had to stretch as high as I possibly could like that and poke the keys.

DF: Did you?

E: and I also watched The Muppet Show.

DF: Ahh...yes?

E: It's got really good music in it, it's got the Ralph the piano playing dog.

DF: yes [NOD AND SMILE]

E: Yeah, he plays Moonlight Sonata first movement and when I was three and a half I learned it.

DF: Did you? Wow. So was that the first bit of formal music that you learned then?

E: yeah

DF: Tell me, how do you learn a piece of music when you can't see it?

E: Well, I have the ability to hear perfect pitch in everything, for example washing machines, waterfalls, toilets.

DF: Did you?

E: Yep, um.. by the way, did you know that you asked that question in um.. an e in the third octave, third octave is actually I don't know normal I think, I think for a human.

DF: Can I tell you, you're the first person to tell me that I'm quite normal.

E: Yeah

DF: I'm really chuffed about that. So, Have you been invited to perform in some exciting places before now?

E: Well, I have played in the Vatican I could sense there was 500 people watching me. They clapped though before I finished the piece.

DF: Oh did they...

E: Which was unfortunate.

DF: Oh okay, do you ever write your own music?

E: Oh yes, I've written a composition called The Haunted Tower.

DF: Oh, what was the inspiration for that?

E: It was Harry Potter.

DF: Was it? are you a big Harry Potter fan?

E: Oh yes, I'm like a big fan of it.

DF: Have you got any favorite characters?

E: Um.. I think my favorite characters Hagrid, because...

DF: That's the wrong answer, I'm afraid, Ethan, I think you'll find the fat lady is your favorite character. [The audience laughing]

E: Actually, I think she's a little bit Moody.

[EVERYONE
LAUGHING][Applause]

DF: You are completely right about that. So, did you hear the audio books of Harry Potter?

E: Yes, yeah Stephen Fry read them.

DF: Yes, oh didn't he and he sounded wonderful? What do you think about his voice?

E: Wow, his voice is amazing, I could listen to it all day.

DF: Yeah, we might have a little surprise for you, listen to this!

[AUDIO SOUND] *Hello Ethan, it's Stephen Fry. Here, I was absolutely delighted to hear that you've enjoyed listening to me reading the Harry Potter books well I've enjoyed reading them and it always means a great deal when I hear that they've entered responsive ears and a little bird also tells me that you enjoy learning and*

remembering the different spells in the books so I thought it'd be rather nice to share a spell that I've thought of Just For You stupendous magnificent performanticus it translates as have a marvelous performance and it will ensure that you really will have a fantastic performance I want to wish you every success for their incredible piano playing which I've seen and admire enormously all the very very best from Stephen.

[The audience applauding]

E: Wow, how did you get that?

DF: Well, I do happen to know Stephen just a little bit. I'd like him to move my butler. [the audience laughing] I think he's far too busy. Well, I for one cannot wait to hear you play the piano, are you happy to play for us now?

E: yeah

DF: Ladies and gentlemen, Ethan!!

[Applause] [Music]

[TALENT SHOW] [PLAYING THE PIANO]

GS 3: BROOKE

[opening] DF: How often do the opinions of a six-year-old go all the way to 10 Downing Street not very often. This little girl may be small, but she has got some very big ideas, from Coventry, please welcome Brooke!!

[Applause] [Music]

DF: Hello Brooke, nice to meet you....come and sit down on my big red sofa!! Lovely to meet you now,

you are known as something called an internet sensation, what do you think that is?

B: I don't know.

DF: Don't you? But I'm not entirely sure what that means, but shall we have a little look at what made you a sensation online. Okay, let's have a look!

[BROOKE VIDEO] *Look, my name is Brooke and I'm five years old. I've got something to say to you Theresa May, yesterday night I was out on the streets and I saw 100 million of homeless people, you should be out there Theresa May, biscuits, chocolate, sandwiches, building houses, you've got the family spend some and help people because we've had lots of wars in this country and I do not like that Theresa May, I'm very angry.*

[Applause]
LAUGHING]

[EVERYONE

DF: Good for you. Do you think Theresa May seen that?

B: I think, she has yeah..

DF: Yeah, well, I hope she's watching this tonight. Should we give her a little wave and say hello Theresa May, there's Brooke, here to tell you what she thinks about you. [Applause] [laughs] How old do you think that you should have to be but before you could be prime minister?

B: Old.

DF: When you say old, Brooke. What do you think you mean by old? Not maybe as old as me?

B: Yeah

DF: Yeah, and I'm 32. So that's uh.. that's quite old. Now, if you will charge of the whole country book, what would you do?

B: I would pick up all the rubbish and give more money and something to homeless.

DF: Yeah, you would because that's the thing you feel.

[THE AUDIENCE APPLAUDING]

DF: So, do you have a favorite party? Like, you know the labor party or conservatives or the lib Dems or do you just like going to parties?

B: I just like going to parties.

DF: Yeah, I do, I like cheese and wine party, [BROOKE LAUGHS] and mainly the wine part of it if I'm honest. What would you like to do when you grow up?

B: I would like to be an author and an illustrator.

DF: Would you... and do you write stories now?

B: Yeah

DF: Have you got a good imagination do you think?

B: Brilliant.

DF: Is it...? [THE AUDIENCE LAUGHS] Yeah I love your confidence.

B: I like to do animal characters.

DF: What's your favorite animal?

B: An Owl.

DF: Oh.. yeah, because they're wise.

B: It's mostly because of my favorite football team, their, their football team's Owl.

DF: Is it?

B: It's Wednesday.

DF: Sheffield Wednesday?

B: Yeah

DF: Are they called the owls?

B: No, they're called Chef on Wednesday but like [Applause] They like owls. [the audience laughing]

DF: I'm quite opinionated is there anything you want to ask me, don't ask me about the single currency, I don't know.

B: You're a celebrity?

DF: Yeah

B: How much money do you get?

DF: Well, I can answer that in two very simple words which is not enough, [Applause] [Laughter] now there's a world that needs fixing Brooke and I think we are the girls to do it. Shall we go over there and see what we can talk about?

B: Yeah

DF: Well, let's do that!!

[Applause][MUSIC]

[TALENT SHOW]

B. Findings Data

NOTE:

Language Style:

(FZ) Frozen Style

(F) Formal Style

(CT) Consultative Style

(C) Casual Style

(I) Intimate Style

Language Function:

(E) Expressive Function

(D) Directive Function

(R) Referential Function

(M) Metalinguistic Function

(P) Poetic Function

(PS) Phatic or Social Function

No.	Data	Language Style					Language Function						
		FZ	F	CT	C	I	E	D	R	M	P	PS	
1.	SH: Jonathan, Beverly [applause] Hey let's find out more about you guys, come on, come with me. Wow! that was out of sight. So let me start with you, it's Beverly right? Beverly: Yeah				√								√
2.	SH: She got her legs crossed that's what's killing me, the this hill though, but got it, but nail in it. How much does the outfit cost? because that's, I got see I gotta get, listen to me Jonathan! I have got to get the pants and the top. I'm probably gonna have to zip mine up a little bit more cause you don't want to see the actual. [JOKING] Jonathan: We don't wanna see the sexy six pack.				√								√
3.	SH: Show me a move! just show me a basic move! Watch what's like a basic salsa. Jonathan: Basic salsa move is actually called the basic or you			√						√			

	<p>just kick, back and cross and lift up the leg. [TEACHING A SALSA MOVE]</p> <p>SH: Okay, let me see, let me see hold on man, okay kick.</p> <p>Jonathan: Back</p> <p>SH: Back</p> <p>Jonathan: Up</p> <p>SH: Up</p> <p>Jonathan: Down</p> <p>[Applause]</p> <p>SH: Okay, show me another move!</p> <p>Jonathan: Another move?</p> <p>SH: That's the basic, so what's the next move?</p> <p>Jonathan: Another move, it's called Punta Talon.</p> <p>SH: What'd you say? What? What did you it's called? What?</p> <p>Jonathan: Punta Talon, just Spanish word.</p>										
4.	<p>SH: Hello Tiffany, how are you, Darling? let me help you up here you're a lady, let me help you out, there you go, how you doing?</p> <p>Tiffany: Good</p>				√	√					
5.	<p>SH: Was that your brother that was in the video?</p> <p>Tiffany: Yeah</p> <p>SH: Is he a good big brother?</p> <p>Tiffany: Yes</p>			√				√			
6.	<p>SH: Jae, what's up, what's up, [highfive] you got it, you got it. Jae, I want everything you got on, this is amazing. Ladies and gentlemen, Little Boy Blue. Sit down Jae! or sit up, or something. How you doing, man?</p> <p>Jaemarch: Good.</p>				√						√

7.	<p>SH: Good, you're six? Jaemarch: Uhuh [NOD NOD] SH: How much was those shoes? Jaemarch: Umm...[thinking] SH: You don't work? Jaemarch: Nope SH: Do you want to work? J: Nope SH: What made you wear a blue suit? J: Umm... SH: Did you get it for Easter? J: Nope SH: Did you get it for Christmas? J: Nope SH: Get it for your birthday? J: Nope</p>			√				√				
8.	<p>SH: So we're gonna just you, you know what you're doing to me, don't you I'm supposed to be a professional interviewer and you making me look stupid, so... J: [LAUGHING] SH: Your tooth is missing, when did you lose your tooth? J: I think was I eating hard stuff. [LAUGHING]</p>			√								√
9.	<p>SH: You just boy, it's just telling me stuff and just laughing about it. So, let me ask you something Jae, you went to school and you conducted the choir? J: yep SH: I used to be in the choir. J: [LAUGHING] SH: laughing at me? Okay Jae, keep on, keep on, keep on Jae. Who, who's in the choir? J: Breed to me umm... SH: Okay, no uhmm... it's. Jae use getting ready to be a name that whole choir [laughing].</p>			√				√				

	<p>Okay, let me ask you this, like okay, like what what's the difference uh sections of the choir?</p> <p>J: I go soprano also tanner.</p> <p>SH: Now we're getting down to it, who mostly are the tenors? the boys or the girls?</p> <p>J: Boys.</p> <p>SH: Mostly boys? who's mostly the sopranos?</p> <p>J: Tamia ...</p>										
10.	<p>SH: That's look man, I wore my black pants because they said that the mayor was going to wear black pants, so I said I better wear my black pants and look we both got on black shoes.</p> <p>James: Yeah, and black laces.</p>			√							√
11.	<p>SH: You, you've been the mayor?</p> <p>R: [NOD NOD] Twice.</p> <p>SH: Yeah, James, James told us you have been the mayor twice. Do you give your brother any tips on how to be mayor?</p> <p>R: Yeah</p> <p>SH: Like what?</p> <p>R: When you shake people's hands, you shake them with the right and when you talk to them you look at them in the eyes.</p>		√			√					
12.	<p>James: Um... you're the bestest man in the world.</p> <p>SH: Hey James, I love you.</p> <p>James: you do?</p> <p>SH: You're very respectful you call me Mr. Harvey you're only three, I love you man.</p>					√	√				
13.	<p>SH: So now, let's get over back through it. What instrument do you play?</p>		√						√		

	<p>C: I play the violin and the piano. SH: Violin and piano. Michaela what instrument do you play? M: I play the violin. SH: What do you play? [POINTING TO TYLER] T: I play the violin and the guitar. SH: Violin and guitar. [THEN POINTED BRENDAN] B: I play the bass and the piano. SH: Bass and piano.</p>												
14.	<p>SH: [ANNOYED] BOY, BOY, come here, you come here, you sit right over here, you with me, me and you homie now this I watch this cause I've already discovered how this is going to work this is not my show, so I'm just gonna you know you can't beat them Jordan I'm just going to incorporate him in the show, he and I are hosting together, this is the way it's gonna be. [the audience applauded] Ask Michaela!! what she loves most about playing with you guys? J: What do you love....[confused] okay, you go ahead ask, I'm not good enough. SH: That's what I've been trying to do the whole time you've been out here. Okay, here you go sit over here! Okay, who's the quietest one in the group? B: Definitely not Justin.</p>				√			√					
15.	<p>SH: HEAVENLY HEAVENLY [the audience applauded] Hey Heavenly, unless me and you have a little talk, come on over here, Cutie. Just bounce right up there, how you doing?</p>					√	√						

	Heavenly: GOOD [with a happy expression]											
16.	SH: [amazed at seeing Heavenly's action] do you have a bike? H: Yeah, but it's very old. SH: That old bike you got is gonna be your only bike.			√		√						
17.	SH: How you doing, man? Toby: I'm good, thank you, how are you? SH: Good, I'm wonderful, man. Northampton in England?			√								√
18.	SH: When did you start uploading yourself on YouTube? T: Well, I started YouTube about a year ago and then but I started on the app Vine where you post six second videos of yourself. SH: oh Vine? T: yeah, so I started on that in this time two years ago and it's just grown from there. SH: It just blew up? T: yeah SH: So where do you make these videos? T: In my room. SH: Just sitting in your room? T: Uhm... [nod nod]		√					√				
19.	DF: Hi, Leia. Leia: Hi... DF: Nice to meet you, came on sit down! You' re so beautiful, I love your dress. Leia: Thank you, I like your clothes too.			√								√
20.	DF: Now, I understand that you have played in some astonishing		√					√				

	<p>concert halls all around the world.</p> <p>Leia: Yes, I have, I played in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Russia, China.</p> <p>DF: That is massively impressive. You've won some competitions haven't you?</p> <p>Leia: My first international competition was in Italy, when I was six I won both violin and piano also, when I was just turned nine I played as a nutcracker competition and that competition was really special because I played with the Russian national orchestra in the Tchaikovsky concerto.</p> <p>DF: There's no stopping you.</p>												
21.	<p>DF: Wow, hey that is amazing Darcy, those are some skills you've got there, can I shake your hand, please, Katie? very nice to meet you.</p> <p>Katie: Thank you</p>				√								√
22.	<p>DF: Two years? two years only? that's amazing two years. When did you decide to become a ventriloquist?</p> <p>Darcy: Well, about three years ago I entered a talent competition and while I was there, I met um.. an amazing girl who did ventriloquism.</p>			√					√				
23.	<p>DF: Hello, nice to meet you, come and have a little sit down there with me. So you bring your scooter with you everywhere you go?</p> <p>C: Sometimes.</p> <p>DF: See... ya, do you take it on holiday?</p>				√				√				

	<p>C: Yes, i do. DF: Do you? Do you take it to bed with you? C: I don't do that.</p>											
24.	<p>DF: You are only eight after all, it's amazing. Charley: Yeah, it's cool. DF: Yeah, it's cool exactly. Why on earth do you do this? Charley: This is fun and it's got wheels.</p>			√								√
25.	<p>DF: Hey, Zuriel. Very nice to meet you. Come on, sit down! Hey, you look very cool, is this how you always dress? Zuriel: Yes definitely, tesco dance sainsbury's.</p>			√								√
26.	<p>DF: Is it true that you have worked in the West End? Z: Yeah, I'm in the West End, at the moment I play young Mark Jackson in western still alive. DF: And what was it that got you into Michael Jackson in the first place? Z: um.. well, I was probably just listening to his music as I grew up, because my mom loves her old school music. I always used to sing along to the music she would play in the house.</p>		√					√				
27.	<p>DF: What does it mean? Z: um.. apparently it was a really good vocal warm-up that kept Michael's voice high. DF: Okay, what do you do to warm up your voice? Z: There's one warm-up that we do called Bella Senora, and it's basically a range of things and it's like. [SINGING]</p>		√					√				

28.	<p>DF: Oh my goodness boys, that was phenomenal. M,J: Thank you DF: On earth you been eating, have you been eating spinach? M,J: Yeah</p>				√					√
29.	<p>DF: Stop lying, stop lying! So tell me guys, what level have you reached? J: Well, I'm world champion. DF: You're the world champion? J: Yeah</p>		√				√			
30.	<p>DF: Does your mum ever worry that you might hurt yourself? Josh: She's... Max: Like 'don't do that' when you're younger and then we just did it all the light fittings in the house are gone. Josh: Because of the blue stuff you just go 'oh bang' and then all his glasses fall into the floor and you're like run. [laughing] DF: You have it, yeah run, yeah, that's the best thing to do that's not at all cowardly.</p>			√			√			
31.	<p>DF: Hi, Ethan. Ethan: Hi, Dawn. DF: Welcome to Little Big Shots, you look very smart if you don't mind me saying. Ethan: No, I don't mind actually.</p>			√						√
32.	<p>DF: I'm really chuffed about that. So, Have you been invited to perform in some exciting places before now? E: Well, I have played in the Vatican I could sense there was 500 people watching me. They clapped though before I finished the piece. DF: Oh did they...</p>		√				√			

	<p>E: Which was unfortunate. DF: Oh okay, do you ever write your own music? E: Oh yes, I've written a composition called The Haunted Tower. DF: Oh, what was the inspiration for that? E: It was Harry Potter.</p>										
33.	<p>DF: Hello Brooke, nice to meet you....come and sit down on my big red sofa!! Lovely to meet you now, you are known as something called an internet sensation, what do you think that is? Brooke: I don't know.</p>				√		√				
34.	<p>DF: Good for you. Do you think Theresa May seen that? B: I think, she has yeah.. DF: Yeah, well, I hope she's watching this tonight. Should we give her a little wave and say hello Theresa May, there's Brooke, here to tell you what she thinks about you. [Applause] [laughs] How old do you think that you should have to be but before you could be prime minister? B: Old. DF: When you say old, Brooke. What do you think you mean by old? Not maybe as old as me? B: Yeah DF: Yeah, and I'm 32. So that's uh.. that's quite old. Now, if you will charge of the whole country book, what would you do? B: I would pick up all the rubbish and give more money and something to homeless. DF: Yeah, you would because that's the thing you feel.</p>			√					√		

