



A SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH STYLE IN ELLEN'S BRIELLE INTERVIEW

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Abstract: This study conducted a sociolinguistic analysis of the speech styles used by Ellen DeGeneres and three-year-old Brielle during their interview on The Ellen Show. The study used a qualitative case study methodology to examine the dynamics of verbal language in a popular media context, focusing on how social context and age influence communication patterns. Based on the classification (Joos, 1967), the analysis identified five different speech styles: formal, casual, consultative, intimate, and frozen. The results showed that the majority of conversations used casual style (73.08%) followed by formal style (11.54%). No frozen style was found, but consultative and intimate appeared in (7.69%) of the conversations. This proves that The Ellen Show has succeeded in maintaining its distinctive character in a show, namely being a relaxed and cheerful show even though it is attended by child guest stars.

Key Terms: *Speech Style, Sociolinguistics, Talk show*

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INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is an essential branch of applied linguistics that studies the interaction between language and society. According to (Holmes, 1994), sociolinguistics aims to comprehend how language is utilized in many social circumstances and how linguistic variances reflect societal roles. By using this approach, linguists can investigate the various speech styles that arise in social interactions and various factors that affect them, including age, gender, social position, and occupation (Wardhaugh, 2015) This deepens our understanding of how language works in daily interactions.

Spoken and written language are the two basic types of language used in communication. This research focuses on spoken language, specifically speech styles—differences in communication approaches. Based on the level of formality, (Joos, 1967) divided

speech styles into five categories: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Each of these speech styles has distinctive qualities and can be used according to specific social contexts.

According to (Joos, 1967) speech style is how language is used in connection with social context. How someone communicates is influenced by several factors, including class in society, age, gender, and relationship with others. For instance, speech styles in formal settings differ significantly from those in casual settings. (Leech, 1981), further underlined that language style is a reflection of the way language is utilized for a given purpose in a given situation. This demonstrates how crucial it is to select a speech style that suits the communication context to properly communicate the message.

Various previous studies have been conducted on a subject that has a significant connection to the current research. First, the (Ivandharu & Heryono, n.d.) study analyzed how the speech styles in Kelly Clarkson show. The results showed that the Kelly Clarkson Show employed three different speech styles when speaking with younger guests: casual style (21%), formal style (21%), and intimate style (5%). When speaking with older guests, the same three speech styles were used, but in different proportions: casual style (26%), formal style (16%), and intimate style (11%). The study shows that the most common communication style was casual. (Muziatun et al., 2020) also conducted similar research. Using (Joos, 1967) theory, the researchers found 29 discussions demonstrating different speech styles. In particular, the consultative style was used in 11 cases. In contrast, an informal style was observed in 18 cases, suggesting that the casual style was more often used—lastly, a study conducted by (Ilenia & Yustisiana, 2022) Four of the five speech styles were identified based on the research findings. The study did not include the frozen speech style. Among the styles seen were intimate (1%), informal (81%), consultative (12%), and formal (6%). Intimate communication was used the least frequently, and casual speech was used the most frequently.

A popular daytime program aired in the U.S. from 2003 until 2022, Ellen DeGeneres' talk show has had a significant cultural impact. Known for combining humor, celebrity interviews, and exciting parts, the program developed a following that appealed to many people. Ellen's distinctive communication style, with her friendly and easy-going demeanor, is one of the main factors that makes her so popular. This approach not only appeals to older viewers but also younger ones. A clear example of this is seen in the episodes with children, where Ellen's easy-going style adds to the entertaining feel while creating a unique dynamic of understanding and engagement.

For several significant reasons, the researchers are especially interested in examining the speech style employed by Ellen DeGeneres in her interaction with the young prodigy Brielle. First, a conversation between an adult and a child offers a rich framework to examine how language changes according to age. Despite the popularity of these segments, with a combined 43 million views, there is limited research examining the linguistic strategies used by talk show hosts when interacting with young guests. Studying these interactions can provide insight into how language adapts across age boundaries, with modifications in tone, competence, and formality to foster engagement and comfort. Understanding these strategies, particularly in a high-profile media environment, can shed light on broader trends in audience engagement and media communication styles.

This study aims to address this by analyzing the speech styles Ellen and Brielle use when interacting with each other, focusing on how their language adaptations create an approachable and inclusive atmosphere that appeals to viewers of all ages. Specifically, the study will examine what types of speech styles are commonly used on the show, and how this impacts the audience’s enjoyment of the show. While previous studies tend to focus on talk shows with interactions between adults, this study will reveal communication styles in interactions between adult hosts and children on talk shows, something that has rarely been analyzed.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach and uses a case study design to analyze speech style on the data that has been collected. Qualitative research focuses on collecting and interpreting non-numerical data to address real-world problems. According to (Creswell, 2018), qualitative methods include phenomenological research, grounded theory, ethnography, case studies, and narrative research. The data for this study was obtained from one video on the social media platform YouTube, titled “Adorable 3-Year-Old Periodic Table Expert Brielle” on The Ellen Show channel. The video source was released on November 23, 2015 whereas the researcher watched, examined and collected data on October 4 to 7, 2024. The researcher collected data using the thematic method. Begin by watching the video, then obtain the transcript of the conversational dialog from the transcript available on YouTube, identify each conversational dialog, and classify the conversation style used. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find and analyze the speech styles that appear in Brielle and Ellen's interaction in the video. In addition, to understand how those speech styles reflect the linguistic and social features of their conversations, the purpose of this study will also be carried out.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

Style of Speech

The researchers obtained the results of the dialogue analysis in the YouTube video "The Ellen Show" entitled "Adorable 3-Year-Old Periodic Table Expert Brielle." Through this analysis, the researchers identified various speech styles used in the conversation between Ellen and Brielle. From sentences in the video transcript, these styles reflect the dynamics of the interaction that occurs and how Brielle, as a three-year-old child, can convey her scientific knowledge in various ways, exciting and entertaining. The data described below are examples of speech styles in the video.

Table 1. Style of Speech

No.	Types	Number of Cases	Percentage
1	Formal	3	11.54%
2	Casual	19	73.08%

3	Consultative	2	7.69%
4	Intimate	2	7.69%
5	Frozen	0	0%
	Total	26	100%

Based on the table above, the researchers found four kinds of speech style in the Youtube video “The Ellen Show” entitled “Adorable 3-Year-Old Periodic Table Expert Brielle” such as formal style, casual style, consultative style, and intimate style. It can be seen that the highest type of language style is casual style, which is 19 data representing 73.08% of all data. While there 3 data (11.54%) of formal style that can be found in the video. And the lowest number of speech style in the video is consultative and intimate style, which is only 2 data representing 7.69% of all data. So, the total of frequency speech style in the video is 26 (100%) data. The number shows of frequencies speech style each kind of style. The data are analyzed in the discussion part in the below.

Discussions

A. Formal Style

(Joos, 1967) explains that formal style is used in contexts where there is limited shared background between speakers, and the communication tends to be predominantly one-directional, with little to no response from the audience. Formal speech refers to a more structured and official way of communicating, often used in contexts requiring seriousness or authority. The formal speech that exists is as follows:

Ellen: Our next guest can recite the entire Periodic Table, so she is either really smart or just a complete show-off. From Salinas, California, please welcome three-year-old Brielle and her mom, Carrie.

According to 0:00 to 0:07 second, we can see that Ellen opens the show by introducing Brielle using a formal or one-way speech style. Ellen explains Brielle's abilities clearly and also with structured sentences, The sentence of "Our next guest can recite the entire Periodic Table." As we know that is a formal speech style because the information is presented neatly and orderly. Although Ellen adds a little joke, "so she's either really smart or just a complete show-off," the atmosphere of the show remains formal. Ellen also mentions Brielle's hometown, that is "From Salinas, California," and also introduces Brielle's mother, this sentence indicates elements of formality. This formal speech style aims to provide a polite and formal introduction to the audience before the conversation becomes more relaxed in the next segment.

Ellen: So here- I'm gonna show you some, and you're gonna tell us what this is.

In the conversation at 1:43 second, Ellen says, "So here I'm gonna show you some, and you're gonna tell us what this is." Ellen as the interviewer of the show, gives instructions to Brielle to identify the elements to be shown. In this part, the communication is one-way,

where Ellen only gives command without any direct response from Brielle. This sentence shows a formal style because Brielle only follows the directions without interaction spontaneously. After the instructions, Ellen asks about the elements that appear, and then Brielle only answers them. Although this event takes place in a relaxed atmosphere, the conversation structure during the instructions shows the use of a formal style, where Ellen acts as the giver of directions and Brielle as the recipient of instructions.

B. Casual Style

Casual speech style refers to a relaxed and informal way of communicating, often used in familiar and informal situations. In the context of the interaction between Ellen and Brielle, this casual style allows Brielle to share her knowledge of the periodic table in a way that is more relatable and entertaining for the audience, especially children. The significant presence of this casual style not only enhances the comfort of communication, but also encourages audience engagement in complex topics in a fun way. Here are some of Brielle and Ellen's casual speech styles.

Ellen: Can--can you read?

Brielle: No, not yet, but I'm sounding out words. [applause]

Ellen: Me too. [laughter]

At 0:43 second in the video, the dialog between Ellen and Brielle shows a relaxed speaking style. When Ellen asks, "Can-can you read?" Brielle replies, "No, not yet, but I'm sounding out words," which shows honesty and confidence despite not being able to read. Audience applause shows support for her efforts. Ellen responds with "Me too," accompanied by laughter, creating a friendly atmosphere. It shows that learning is a process that everyone experiences. This is a casual speaking style that makes both speakers feel comfortable and unwind. This style is effective in creating a fun atmosphere and showcasing Brielle's knowledge of geography which captures the audience's attention. Next conversation:

Ellen: What else do you like to learn about?

Brielle: I know all my states and capitals.

Ellen: All your states and capitals.

Brielle: And I also...know... the Periodic Table of Elements.

Ellen: Yes.

In the conversation at 0:57 second, the dialog between Ellen and Brielle shows the continuation of an intimate conversation. When Ellen asks, "What else do you like to learn about?" Brielle confidently replies, "I know all my states and capitals." Ellen was impressed and repeated the Brielle's answer, "All your states and capitals." Then, Brielle added, "And I also...know...the Periodic Table of Elements." Ellen responds with "Yes," showing support and acknowledgment of Brielle's knowledge. The casual conversation continues on the same

topic, with Ellen continuing to chat with Brielle asking harmonious questions following Brielle's topic flow.

Brielle: And... I know all my countries in Europe and Africa.

Brielle: And also the presidents. making me feel bad about myself. [laughter]

Ellen: You're making me feel bad about myself. [laughter]

Ellen: Wow, and the presidents, too.

Ellen: Who's your favourite president?

Brielle: Barack Obama because... [applause]

Brielle: He was president when I was born.

Ellen: He was president when you were born.

Ellen: Yes

Ellen: I have shoes that are older than you. But, okay.

In the conversation at 1:13 to 1:41 second, the conversation between them again shows Brielle's passion for learning. Brielle proudly states, "And... I know all my countries in Europe and Africa," followed by, "And also the presidents." Ellen responds with a laugh, "You're making me feel bad about myself," showing both admiration and humor. The casual style became even more apparent when Ellen asked, "Wow, and the presidents, too. Who's your favorite president?" This is not a formal or structured question, but a spontaneous and intimate invitation to conversation. Their interactions are not stiff, Ellen and Brielle communicate like friends. This casual style makes the conversation feel more fluid, where Ellen's humor and admiration for Brielle become the focus that reinforces the informal and playful atmosphere. Moving on to another casual topic of conversation at the 4:27 mark.

Ellen: All right, so you love to study, and your favourite colour is purple, right?

Brielle: Yes.

Ellen: I'm just guessing because of your dress, but I actually knew that, so I got you something, okay? Let's bring it out.

The conversation shows that discussion above became very casual when Ellen was about to surprise Brielle. Ellen started with a light and personal question, "All right, so you love to study, and your favorite color is purple, right?" She invites Brielle to talk about her personal preference, which is her favorite color. The line "I'm just guessing because of your dress, but I actually knew that, so I got you something, okay?" is very casual language with everyday expressions like "I'm just guessing" and "I got you something." This shows how

Ellen is trying to connect personally with Brielle, while surprising her in a non-rigid atmosphere. There is an element of spontaneity and humor in the way Ellen delivers the surprise.

Ellen: It's a little station that you can study. You have a desk, and you have—everything is purple on there. Isn't that nice?

Brielle: Yes.

Ellen: And there's all kinds of books that you can probably read tonight, and...

Brielle: Thank you. [laughter]

We can see that when Ellen showed her the gift, she continued in a still casual and simple style, "It's a little station that you can study. You have a desk, and you have--everything is purple on there. Isn't that nice?" This sentence is very informal, with the use of "little station" and the question "Isn't that nice?" reinforcing the intimate atmosphere as well as the focus on familiarity and togetherness, rather than formality. It also indicates daily conversation in our environment with our friends.

C. Consultative Style

The consultative conversation segment starts when Ellen shows pictures of elements and asks Brielle about periodic elements. According to (Joos, 1967), a consultative style is a type of communication that takes place in a semi-formal setting and involves the speaker providing relevant background information and explanations. This style is often used in professional or academic settings where participants may have different levels of knowledge or familiarity. This approach involves a direct exchange of information, with both speakers contributing to the discussion through questions and responses. The consultative style is more structured than the casual style but less rigid than the formal style, allowing for interaction and clarification as needed.

Ellen: What is that?

Brielle: Geranium.

Ellen: Geranium. Um...what is this?

Ellen: Um...what is this?

Brielle: K, potassium.

Ellen: K, potassium. You want to tell me some facts about that?

Brielle: Yes. It's in bananas.

Ellen: Found in bananas.

Brielle: And that's why bananas also helps our nose function. That means it sends our brain information to our muscles.

In the conversation at 1:46 second, the conversation between Ellen and Brielle illustrates the consultative style through a structured interaction. Ellen starts by asking about Geranium and then questions, "Um...what is this?" indicating she is seeking information. Brielle answers, "K, potassium," signaling her understanding. Ellen then asks Brielle to share more information by saying, "You want to tell me some facts about that?" This creates a dialogue setting where Brielle can explain that potassium is found in bananas, "It's in bananas," and explain its role, which is to help the nose function, "that's why bananas also help our nose function." Ellen repeats the fact, "Found in bananas," to ensure the audience's understanding. This interaction shows a consultative style, with questions, clarifications, and a supportive exchange of information between Ellen and Brielle.

Ellen: And this is?

Brielle: Iodine.

Ellen: Iodine.

Brielle: It kills bacteria.

Ellen: Yes, it does kill bacteria.

Continuing at 2:23 second, Ellen continued to ask, "And this is?". Brielle answers affirmatively, "Iodine," confirming her knowledge. She then explains that iodine "kills bacteria," and Ellen responds, "Yes, it does kill bacteria," confirming Brielle's information and providing reinforcement. This response shows that Ellen values Brielle's answer and clarifies the facts presented. This interaction creates a supportive atmosphere, where Brielle shares her knowledge as an expert, and Ellen provides positive feedback to Brielle.

Ellen: And this is?

Brielle: Chlorine.

Ellen: Chlorine. And this is?

Brielle: Strontium. It's in fireworks to make them loud. And it is also used in dark paints.

The conversation continued until at the 2:33 second, Ellen asked, "And this is?" to which Brielle replied "Chlorine." Afterward, Ellen continues with another question, "And this is?" which gives Brielle the opportunity to explain further by mentioning the element "Strontium" and explaining its use in "fireworks" and "dark paints" informatively.

Ellen: I don't know what-- and what is phosphorus? Tell me about that.

Brielle: It's a chameleon.

Ellen: It is a chameleon. Why is that?

Brielle: That means it can be different colors.

Ellen: That's right.

Brielle: Black or white. When it's white, it's least stable, and also burns under water.

Ellen: It burns under water?

Brielle: Isn't that crazy?

At the 3:02 second, the consultative style conversation continues with a slight hint of casualness from Ellen, where Ellen starts by saying, "I don't know what-- and what is phosphorus? Tell me about that," which shows interest and wants Brielle to explain more information. Brielle replies that phosphorus is "a chameleon," and when Ellen asks, "Why is that?" Brielle explained that the element can appear in different colors, such as "black or white," as well as the additional information that "when it's white, it's least stable, and also burns under water." This interaction reflects a consultative style as Ellen uses questions to probe for more information, while Brielle provides detailed and informative explanations, creating a collaborative and educational dialog. This consultative conversation continues until the 3.38 second mark when Ellen switches to a more casual topic of conversation, categorizing it as casual style.

D. Intimate Style

According to (Joos, 1967), intimate style has numerous characteristics. The characteristics include using simple, informal language, frequently focusing on personal experiences or direct interactions between speakers. Intimate style is the most informal and personal level of speech used in close relationships, such as with family members, close friends, or romantic partners. Furthermore, intimate style is distinguished by the idea that the speaker and listener share a common understanding. Hence, detailed context or explanations are sometimes avoided due to the closeness of the relationship. Researchers discovered two pieces of data that indicate the presence of an intimate style. The intimate styles discovered are as follows.

Ellen: When did she start getting interested in this?

Carrie: We actually got flash cards for her in April.

Ellen: Uh-huh, in April?

Carrie: So, it's been about- yeah. It's been about six months or so.

Ellen: And—

Carrie: Yeah, we hardly ever spend time doing it. She can learn just so quickly.

The words spoken by Brielle's mother in this conversation at 0:22 second show an intimate style that reflects her role as a parent or as a mother who is close and involved in her child's development. When she says, "We actually got flash cards for her in April," she shares a personal experience of how they introduced flash cards given to Brielle. The

word "we" depicts parents' active role and togetherness, showing emotional closeness. The statement, "Yeah, we hardly ever spend time doing it. She can learn just so quickly," which reinforces a sense of pride and familiarity as a mother. This expression shows admiration for her child's learning ability, delivered warmly and informally. Brielle's mother's overall speaking style shows an intimate and caring relationship, where she speaks proudly yet casually about her role in supporting her child's growth

E. Frozen Style

According to the show, it should be noted that no examples of frozen style speech were found. Frozen speech refers to established or written language that does not change, such as formal ceremonies or official statements. The absence of this type of speech in the conversation suggests that the interactions in the video are more spontaneous and dynamic. This means that the dialog flows naturally, with Ellen, Brielle and Carrie responding to each other in real time, rather than relying on pre-planned or rigid forms of communication. This emphasizes that conversations are flexible and adaptable, a hallmark of informal and natural exchanges.

From the results obtained, it can be seen that the conversation that occurred in this episode was dominated by Casual style, which means that the vibes emitted from the event remained fun and did not look disparate between the speakers even though there was a difference in age. The capability of each speaker is the main source for creating a relaxed and exciting atmosphere.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has addressed the research question by examining the dynamics of speech styles during the interview between Ellen DeGeneres and Brielle on The Ellen Show, focusing on communication dynamics in a televised context. An examination of 134 utterances revealed different styles of speech, highlighting the difficulties present in the conversation and how a warm, inviting atmosphere was created. This informal style helps viewers feel connected and allows Brielle to share her knowledge comfortably. Ellen's consultative approach, through her inquiries, promotes an educational exchange, encouraging Brielle to articulate complex scientific ideas engagingly and demonstrating effective teaching methods. The lack of rigid dialogue indicates a dynamic, unrehearsed interaction, highlighting the flexibility of spoken language in informal settings and emphasizing the role of immediate interaction in crafting engaging conversations. This study emphasizes the importance of changing speech styles in improving communication effectiveness in mainstream media. By examining how Ellen tailors her language to fit the social context and demographics of her audience, the study improves our understanding of sociolinguistic behaviors and their effects on audience engagement and learning in entertainment formats. Future research should focus on examining these dynamics across diverse media platforms and demographic groups to build on the findings presented here.

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