CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this study, the first chapter shows some information about background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and significance of the research.

A. Background of the Study

People express what they are feeling and what they are thinking with appropriate language, and when they use language, they will produce some effects. Language always can be used to express human's feelings such as happiness, sadness, and disappointed, and their actions such as to do criticism, complaint, suggestion, and the other things.

Criticism can be categorized into *constructive criticism* and *destructive criticism* In the constructive criticism, the remarks are specific in content, considerate in tone, made no attributions concerning the causes back the subjects' poor performance, and contained no threats. Meanwhile destructive criticism has been found to generate stronger feelings of anger and tension among recipients and to increase recipients' tendency to adopt ineffective techniques for dealing with poor performance such as making endless excuses and refusing to change. In the destructive-criticism condition, the accomplice's remarks are general, inconsiderate in tone, attributed the poor performance to internal factors, and included threats, (Barron, 1988). (Ken, 2000) defined constructive criticism as helpful suggestions with socio-emotional implications.

Every utterance has a meaning according to the condition; different kinds of utterance can be found in a video.

The researcher is interested in analysing *Britain's got talent* video. There are many different criticisms that was spoken by adjudicators to different contestants, and the contestants gave different effects toward the judges. To analyse the effects, the researcher choosed the data from *Britain's got talent* from mixed auditions especially by the contestants who get some *direct criticisms* and *indirect criticisms* from the judges. The following are the examples of criticisms by the judges and their effects by the contestants.

Contestant 2008 : Donald Bell-Gam

Simon   **:** I can honestly tell you, by a clear mile, you are the worst singer we have had on Britain's got talent,

Donald   : ***(Bad expression)***

Host 1   : look at his face

Host 2   : He is not happy

Simon   : Completely and utterly horrific.

The effect which was shown by Donald on the stage was *non-verbally* act. He didn't answer anything, just showed his expression on his face. While, his bad feeling can be described in the back the stage when two hosts interviewed him,

Host 1   : How'd you fell?

Donald   : ***Bad***

Host 2   : Are you disappointed?

Donald   : *Yes*

Host 2   : Do you feel angry?

Donald   : *Yes*

Contestant 2017: Stroke of Madness

The following act showed that there were *verbally and non-verbally* effects by the contestant.

Simon   : Apart from the end which was sensational, it was the dancing with the mad faces. I mean it was like crazy.

SoM   : *(smile)*

Simon   : And my nose is too big

SoM   : *(laugh)*

David   : You've made him look far, too handsome. I'm going to say no.

Simon   : Today's a no but, thank you

SoM   : *Thank you*

It can be shown that the effects of criticisms can be showed verbally and non verbally. Here, the researcher choosen the data from *Britain's got talent* video because it consisted of complicated utterances from speaker to hearer and vice versa, especially on the criticisms utterances. In *Britain's got talent,* there were many unpredictable reactions of criticisms that can be shown *verbally* and *non-verbally.*

Speech act of criticism was analysed by some researchers, Dusen and Robinson (1987) analyzed the characteristics of good and bad criticisms, Tracy

and Eissenberg (1990) observed the influence of superiority related to the preferences for message clarity and politeness in giving criticisms, Gunarwan (2001) analyzed the strategy of criticism in term of directness and indirectness among native speaker of Javanesse, Nguyen (2005) investigated pragmatic development in the use of criticizing and responding to criticism by a group of Vietnamese EFL learners, Farnia (2015) investigated a sociopragmatic analysis of the speech act of criticism by Persian native speakers.

This study intended to get depth understanding in analysing speech act mostly in the criticisms utterance which is categorized as an expressive illocution. Related to previous studies, the researcher also analyze the strategy of criticisms, mostly direct criticisms, and also some effects which was appeared by the hearer, mostly verbal effects. It is different enough with previous studies which was mostly focused on the strategy of criticisms, meanwhile this study observed more on the effects toward criticisms.

According to the explanation above, the researcher focuses to analyze the effects of criticisms in *Britain's got talent* videos. This study is conducted under the title **"Criticism and Their Effects in *Britain's Got Talent*"**. In achieving the purpose of this study, the researcher analysed the criticisms utterances and their effects by using Nguyen (2005) theory.

B. Limitation of the study

The researcher realized that a program such *Britain's Got Talent,* showed a lot of criticisms and its effects. So, the researcher made a limitation of the

study. In this analysis, the researcher focused only on the performances which got criticisms by the judges and its effects which was conveyed by the contestants. The data is taken from YouTube video. This limitations is conducted to make relevant research data.

C. Research Questions

The researcher analyses the data which focuses on:

1. What criticism strategies are used by the judges in **Britain's Got Talent**?

2. What are the effects of the criticisms on the contestants of **Britain's Got Talent**?

D. Objective of the Study

According to some problem statements above, there are some objectives of the study as follows:

1. To find criticism strategies used by the judges in **Britain's Got Talent**

2. To find out kinds of effects of the criticisms on the contestants of **Britain's Got Talent**

E. The Significance of the study

The result in this study is expected to the readers and language learner in order to get additional information relate to the study. The benefit of this study may be in two dimension, those are theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Benefit

    The researcher wishes that this study can give a new contribution and information of knowledge for everyone, especially on perlocution in speech act theory.

2. Practical Benefit

    This study aimed giving deeper understanding of knowledge and experience especially for the researcher, generally for other students; it also can be used as reference by other university that is interested in speech act analysis.

F. Research Paper Organization

    The organization of this study intended to make the readers easily understand the content of the paper. This research paper is organized into five chapter, they are as follows:

    Chapter I is introduction. This chapter describes some reasons why the researcher analyse this research which consists of background of the study, research question, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization. Chapter I shows a brief explanation about the research paper.

    Chapter II is underlying theory, this chapter consists of seven points, and those are: previous study, notion of speech act, classifying of criticisms and the effects/ perlocutiins.

This chapter serves the theories which are used by the researcher in analyzing the data.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter studies research method which is used by the researcher, it includes: Type of Research, Research Approach, Data and Data source, Object of the research, Technique for Collecting Data, Techniques of Analysis Data.

Chapter IV is data analysis, finding and discussion. The chapter deals with analyzing the data, then, discusses it clearly. It explains the elaboration of analyzing the data based on the method of analyzing data which has chosen by the researcher.

Chapter V is the last chapter which contains of conclusion and the suggestion of the study.

G. Britain's Got Talent

Britain's Got Talent is an interesting program, origin country of United Kingdom, it is reality show competition which is showed by social media to find talented people in the world. In Britain's Got Talent, there are a lot of talented people, they can show perfectly what they can, and it includes: singers, comedian, dancers, and other performers. It is allowed by all age participants with top prize million dollars. Britain's Got Talent show competition was broascated on ITV, it is a part of global got talent franchise created by Simon Cowell, and is produced by both Thames and Syco entertainment producton, its distribuitian was handled by Fremantle Media.

Britain's Got Talent's premiere is in June, 2007, it is hosted by Anthony David and Declan Donnelly. The judges on Britain's Got Talent are; Simon Cowell, Amanda Holden, Alesha Dixon, David Williams, Piers Morgan, David Hasselhoff, and Mychael Mclntyre. The program will be held from 15-155 minutes each episodes. Britain's Got Talent released on 9 June 2007-present, it consisted of 12 series and 184 episodes.

The researcher analyzed some contestants in Britain's Got Talent, they are; David Williams, Singing Souls, Donald Bell-Gam, Richard Taylor, Double Take, Christine Wilkes, and Mark James. David Williams was a student, he was 21 years old. David was contestant of Britain's Got Talent 2008. David perfomed dancing when Simon press the red buzzer quickly and followed by other judges. Then David run out of the stage in his anger after getting mockery from the judges, he shared his feeling with the hosts in the back stage. Fortunately, he came back to the stage for apologizing, but it was unpredictable that he showed more his anger anymore.

The next contestant was Singing Souls, it was a group, they were Hannah, Louise and Tasha. They were contestants of Britain's Got Talent 2009. They performed singing, and got red buzzer quickly from the judges. They got mockery from the judges, especially Simon. So that, one of personeel of Britain's got talent, Hannah responded the judges confidently. There were a bit mad at the stage from Hannah, then Louise defended Hannah, meanwhile Tasha only kept silent.

The next contestant was Donald- Bell Gam, he was a contestant of Britain's Got Talent 2008, he was 20 years old, he sang 'Valerie' by Amy Winehouse but it was buzzed by Simon quickly. The hosts and the audience got him to carry on singing. Then Donald sang 'Always love you' by Whitney Houtson, He eventually sang 'Bleeding Love' by Leoni Lewis. And finally he had to go out from the stage. He performed on season 2 audition rejects, week 1, April 14, 2008, episode 1 of Britain's Got Talent, the judges are Simon Cowell, Amanda Holden and Piers Morgan. Then, Richard Taylor was a musician. He auditioned on Britain's Got Talent 2017 series 11, audition week 1 episode 3 it started on April 2017. The hosts are Anthony David and Declan Donnelly, while the judges are Simon Cowell, Amanda Holden, Alesha Dixon, and David Williams. Richard Taylor rejected from BGT in 15 He said confidently that he had a talent, he proceeded to cheek pop, then he was buzzed off after few seconds performed. Simon considered that it liked Nessum Dorma, he didn't progress to the next round.

Double take was a contestant of Britain's Got Talent 2010, audition week 1. It consisted of two pernoneels, they are Candy and Cat. Candy was a housewife and Cat was an Avon lady (independent sales). They attempted to show their love of timbrel (music tool) with the audience. Unfortunately, Simon convincced it's tambourine. They got red buzzers from the judges, and after debated for a long time with Simon, eventually Double Take got out from the stage.

Then, Christine Wilkes was a contestant of Britain's Got Talent 2010, audition week 2. She was 51 years old and she was a triple threat. She was singing, dancing, and playing an instrument. She was a multi talented woman, unfortunately she got red buzzers from the judges and couldn't go to the next step. The last contestant was Mark James. He was a contestant of Britain's Got Talent 2010, audition week 5. He showed unusual audition, dressed half man and half woman. He sang a song with different voice, as a woman and as a man, it sounded like duet performance. Mark worked on a ferry as an entertainment manager and had came to the audition with something entirely different. Simon didn't like its performanece and press the red buzzer, but the other judges liked its performance and allowed him to go to the next stage. The judges were Simon, Amanda and Piers.