EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF THE JUDGES IN THE BRITAIN'S GOT TALENT AUDITION 2022

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the types of expressive Illocutionary acts used by the judges in Britain's Got Talent audition 2022 based on the theory proposed by Searle (1979), and to identify the function of expressive Illocutionary acts based on the theory of Leech (1983). This research employed a descriptive quantitative approach to further explain the data. Data from the results of the study indicated that are five different types of expressive Illocutionary acts performed by the judges: praising is the highest followed by thanking, congratulating, blaming and apologizing. Moreover, there are only two functions of illocutionary acts found. They were convivial and conflictive functions. The most dominant in this category was convivial function, because the comments that are most often found use polite language and do not offend listeners.

Keywords: Expressive; Illocutionary Act; Britain's Got Talent

INTRODUCTION

People have various ways of expressing themself. One way is through language. Language allows individuals to communicate with others by allowing them to express information, thoughts, and feelings specifically. Human interactions would never function properly if effective communication is not present. Human interaction and communication can be studied through Pragmatics. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics has more to do with analyzing the meaning of what people say than the meaning of words or phrases in those utterances. In many cases, the literal meaning of a sentence may differ from what the speaker means, for example in sarcasm or for the sake of politeness. Pragmatics is the term used to describe this phenomenon. One major theory that can be effective for analyzing what a speaker means is the Speech Acts Theory. There are three types of speech acts identified by Austin (1962) in his book "*How to Do Things with Words*", such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Furthermore, according to Searle (1979), Illocutionary acts can be classified into five categories. There are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. As one of the types of illocutionary acts, the expressive type is used in illocutionary acts to express the speaker's feelings or perceptions to the listener. The expressive acts are also categorized further into several types of expressive speech act, according to the condition of what the speaker expresses Yule (1996). It is used to express psychological processes such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. The expressive includes blaming, thanking, praising, apologizing, and congratulating. All information that humans convey to others through their words always has a purpose. When someone is sad, angry, or joyful, they can express them through language. The speaker's meaning in expressing expressive speech acts must have a function. According to Leech (1983), the functions of illocutionary act are divided into four types: Competitive is the function in which the illocutionary objective contended with the social goal; Convivial is when the illocutionary intention and the social aim are in line;

Collaborative is when the illocutionary goal takes precedence over the social goal; and Conflictive when the function of the illocutionary goal clash with the social goal. It also happens in the oral communication between the contestant and the judges of Britain's Got Talent. Britain's Got Talent (often abbreviated to BGT) is a televised British talent show competition, and part of the global Got Talent franchise created by Simon Cowell. Participants from all around the United Kingdom and overseas are drawn to participate in the program to show their special talents such as singing, dancing, standing up comedy, magic, stunts acting, and other performance. Following each contestant's performance, the judges commented on them by certain use of expressive illocutionary act

In this study, the writer took the data from season 15, where the data was obtained from episodes 1 and 2. There were six participants, four judges, and two contestants. The judges were Simon Cowell, Amanda Holden, Alesha Dixon, and David Walliams. The contestants were Loren Allred and Louise Geller & Jasper. For the first contestant was Loren Allred. In episode 1, singer Loren Allred finished in ninth place. She was a professional singer who contributed the vocal to the song *Never Enough* from The Greatest Showman and came from Brooklyn in New York, USA. When she went for her audition, she was 32 years old. The second contestants were Louise Geller and her dog Jasper, who were auditioned for episode two. At the time of her audition, she was 29 years old and a native of Bath. She was a doctor who was also a student of opera performance at a UK music institution at the time of her audition. There were several previous studies discussing about expressive illocutionary acts. The first study, entitled *Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act in the Movie Entitled The Conjuring*, was written by Noviarianti and Dewi dan Utami 2022). The study aimed to investigate the types of expressive illocutionary acts found in the movie *The Conjuring 2*. In this study, Noviarianti and Utami used descriptive qualitative, and quantitative methods. They used the theory from Searle (1979) theory of types of illocutionary acts and Halliday and Hassan (1985) theory of context situation. The similarity between this research and the previous study written by Noviarianti and Utami is that both discuss Expressive illocutionary acts and uses Searle's theory to identify the types of illocutionary acts. The second study was done by Ngasini et al (2021) entitled *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Act Used in the Ellen Show 'Interview with Billie Eilish*'. The research aimed at identifying types of expressive speech acts, to describe the realization and the actual condition of expressive act used by Billie Eilish interview on Ellen show. The data of this study were collected from the interview script. The similarities between this study and the previous study that was written by Ngasini, Senowarsito, and Dyah Nugrahani are that both used the descriptive qualitative method.

The third study was conducted by Supri (2022), entitled *Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Eye Candy Comic*. The source of the data is a comic written by an Indonesian teenager. This research used the theory of types of speech acts and their functions proposed by Leech (1983). The similarities between this study and the previous study written by Supri is, in the problem of the study section, both focus on the types of illocutionary acts and functions of Expressive illocutionary acts. Fourth, the study by Widyowati (2019)entitled *An Analysis of the Expressive Speech Acts Used by John and Savannah as the Main Characters in Dear John Movie*. The data of the research was taken from *Dear John* movie in the form of utterances from the main characters of *Dear John* movie which are categorized and put into an observation table. The data were analyzed based on the theories of Yule (1996) and Clark (1995) of expressive speech acts to answer the research questions. The similarities between this study and the previous study written by Widyowati were, for the purpose of the research, both focus on identifying the types of Expressive illocutionary acts and finding out the functions of Expressive illocutionary acts. Fifth the study by Salsabila et al (2020) entitled *Expressive Illocutionary Act Analysis of Donald Trump's Remark on COVID – 19 Pandemic in Press Briefing April 23rd, 2020*. For this research, the researcher decided to take Donald Trump's remarks on COVID-19 in the press briefing

issued on April 23, 2020, to be discussed. As the result, 110 utterances were identified as expressive illocutionary acts. The similarities between this study and the previous research written by Salsabila, Suwandi, and Setyaji were that both used the descriptive qualitative method.

This research focused on the expressive Illocutionary act type. The objectives of this study were focused to figure out the expressive illocutionary acts and to describe the function of illocutionary acts found in the judges comments of the Britain's Got Talent audition 2022. The term "expressive illocutionary act" refers to acts that involved feelings and attitudes, such as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, praising, expressing condolences, criticizing, and telling satire. This action expresses the assessment of the attitude of the speech partner. Actually, Expressive Illocutionary always occurred in every social interaction or communication. It also happens in the oral communication between the contestant and the judges of Britain's Got Talent. Through the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts that may be discovered in the judges comments of the Britain's Got Talent audition, readers' knowledge, particularly for studying pragmatics specifically about speech acts can be improved.

METHOD

In this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method. This study's data were obtained from the YouTube channel of Britain's Got Talent, uploaded on 17 April 2022 entitled *Golden Buzzer! Loren Allred shines bright with 'Never Enough'| Auditions | BGT 2022* and another episode uploaded on 18 April 2022 entitled *Britain's Got Talent 2022 Dr. Louise & "Singing" Dog Jasper Audition Full Show w/ Comments S15E02,* focusing on the data from the judges comment of the Britain's Got Talent audition. The reason for choosing these two episodes, because these episodes contained a lot of expression of feeling. The most common cases were where the judges simply pressed the red button which indicated that the contestants could not proceed to the next round. There are two steps carried out in this study. First, this study used the theory proposed by Searle (1979)to classify the types of illocutionary acts. Secondly the theory from Leech (1983) in the book entitled *Principles of Pragmatics* to identify the function of illocutionary act used by the judges.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This chapter explains the result of the research. The researcher has collected and analyzed the data for this study. Many forms of expressive speech are shown in the table that occurred in the conversation between the judge and the contestant on Britain's Got Talent 2022 which is presented as follows:

Table 1. Types of Expressive Illocutionary Act of the Judges in the Britain's Got Talent audition 2022

Expressive Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
Praising	6	40%
Thanking	4	26,7%
Congratulating	2	13,3%
Blaming	2	13,3%
Apologizing	1	6,7%
Total	15	100%

Table 2. The function of the Expressive Illocutionary Act of the Judges in the Britain's Got Talent audition 2022

Function Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
Convivial	12	80%
Conflictive	3	20%
Collaborative	0	0%
Competitive	0	0%
Total	15	100%

The comment of the judge on Britain's Got Talent 2022 can be included in five different types of the expressive illocutionary act and two functions of illocutionary act based on the analysis of this phenomenon. The five types there were praising, thanking, congratulating, blaming, and apologizing. As can be seen in Table 1 & 2, the highest data is praising which reached 6 data (40%), thanking with 4 data (26,7%), congratulating with 2 data (13,3%), blaming with 2 data (13,3%), and apologizing with 1 data (6,7%). For the two functions, there was a convivial function that reached 12 data (80%) and a conflictive function that reached 3 data (20%).

Discussion

A specific illocutionary act known as an expressive is used to convey the speaker's feelings or emotional states. According to Searle (1979), an expressive illocutionary act can be utilized to convey a psychological state when done sincerely. This act includes praising, thanking, congratulating, blaming, and apologizing. The discussion section will explain each type of expressive illocutionary act by analyzing and describing each type's support with the function. There are 5 selected examples presented in the discussion.

Praising
The praise type is used to show someone or something your sincere admiration or appreciation. The context of the sentence is one of praise. Equal to appreciation is praise. Following a summary of the data study, the study identified praise categories that commentators utilized in their remarks. The function of this expressive speech act aims to express the speaker's admiration for the face, talent, or appearance of the speech partner. This type of speech can be seen in the following analysis:

Figure 1. Amanda Holden praise the contestant

Data 1
Amanda Holden   : " I am absolutely shaking; I can't believe I have had this incredible opportunity to give your moment shine ". (6.51)

The example in data 1 above showed the expressive illocutionary act of praising. Amanda Holden commented on the contestant named Loren Allred as the contestant finished her singing performance. The contestant's voice impressed the judge so much that she said, "I am shaking," which highlighted how the contestant's performanced made her body react in such a way. Only a very outstanding performance could produce that effect. She signifies that she really liked the contestant's performance and praised it. Moreover, she said, "I cannot believe I have had this incredible opportunity to give your moment shine," indicating that she was so touched by the contestant's performance that without further ado, she pressed the Golden Buzzer, indicating the contestant deserves to move forward to the next stage the live show. The illocutionary function of the above utterance of praising is convivial or pleasant function. The goal of Amanda Holden is to give praise and respect to the contestant by giving a compliment, especially using positive appraisal words such as "incredible" Ayomi (2021). The social purpose of the speaker is to convey to the listener that she has not offended anyone by speaking. This suggests that the utterance's social and illocutionary goals are significant.

Figure 2. Alesha Dixon praise the contestant.

Data 2

Alesha Dixon : " We feel like a superstar arrived like it was transcended it was otherworldly ". (7.08)

Another act of praising from another judge, Alesha Dixon, can be seen in Data 2. As contestant Loren Allred ended her singing performanced, Alesha Dixon commented about her performance. She praised her as she was so impressed by the contestant performance that she felt like the contestant was a superstar because of her remarkable appearance and magnificent voice. The illocutionary function of utterance Data 2 is convivial because the judge (Alesha Dixon) said that it was like seeing a superstar, but in fact, the contestant was not a superstar, Alesha Dixon had the goal of praising the contestant for her stunning appearance. The speaker made the stated comment, and the listener did not take offense, it serves a convivial function. The stated utterance's logical goal is to praise the listener on the gathering. The speaker's social goal is to show to the hearer that she has offended no one by speaking. This indicates that the utterance's illocutionary and social goals are relevant.

Figure 3. Simon Cowell praise the contestant.

Data 3

Simon Cowell : " This is so well deserved because seeing somebody else sing that song in that movie and not have the recognition of doing one of the most incredible vocals ever and now for you to kind of reveal yourself to the world it was actually one of the most incredible audition moments I've ever experienced, I'm speechless". (7.19)

In data 3 above as contestant, Loren Allred ended her singing performance, Simon Cowell commented on her performance. Simon Cowell explained that the contestant deserved to be on stage because she had previously been a singer behind the scenes. Now that she had revealed her identity and appeared on stage, she managed to impress the judges and the audience. The utterance "I'm speechless" produced by Simon Cowell expressing his amazement at the contestant performance. He also used the word "incredible" twice to define and evaluate the contestant performance with a very positive appraisal. The utterance in Data 3 above functions as convivial expressive illocutionary acts. It is claimed that convivial or pleasant functions put social goals first which is to make the partner of conversation feel good and get all the credit. The speaker claimed that the contestant deserved to appear on the British Got Talent stage since he had a very good voice. This is the utterance's illocutionary goal. The speaker's appreciation and praise of the contestant performance is the social goal. It indicates that the social goal and the illocutionary goal coincide.

Thanking

When a speaker feels the need to convey his or her gratitude to the listener, the expressive speech act of thanking takes the form. Grateful feeling or acknowledgment of a benefit, favor, or the like, expressed by words or otherwise.

Figure 4. Loren Allred thanking the judge (Amanda Holden).

Data 4

Loren Allred	: " Thank you so much" . (6.22)
Amanda Holden	: " Oh my god! Congratulation, you are so emotional at the beginning as well brilliant" . (6.24)

In data 4 above, Loren Allred thanked the judges for commented on her performance. It is clear from the sentence above that Loren Allred thanked the judge (Amanda Holden) when she came on stage and hugged the contestant (Loren Allred) after Amanda Holden had pressed the Golden Buzzer button, which allowed the contestant to proceed to the live show round.The illocutionary function of the preceding thanking utterance is convivial or pleasant. The illocutionary function of the utterance is convivial or pleasant function or polite speech. The goal of the expressive illocutionary acts of thanking is the social goal. Loren Allred thanked to the judge because without further ado the judge immediately gave the Golden Buzzer. To show hospitality, she used a polite demeanor.

Congratulating

When the speaker is happy or sympathetic about something that has happened, they can express their congratulations. This idiom is frequently used to congratulate someone on a job well done, certain achievements, and also certain important events in life. The writer explains the distinction between congratulations and praise in more detail. The term "congratulating" is used to express congratulation. For example, "Congratulation on the victory!".

Figure 5. Amanda Holden Congratulate the Contestant

Data 5

Amanda Holden   : " Oh my god! Congratulation, you are so emotional at the beginning as well brilliant". (6.24)

In this data 5, Amanda Holden commented on the contestant named Loren Allred as the contestant finished her singing performance. The statement was made by Amanda Holden when she came on stage to hug Loren Allred after pressing the Golden Buzzer button. She went up on stage and congratulated Loren Allred for her performance, which was full of totality that impressed Amanda Holden, who awarded the Golden Buzzer award.

The utterance above is classified as a convivial function because, the speaker made the following statement, and please the listeners and audiences. The goal of the illocutionary speech above is to congratulate the contestant on her brilliant and stunning performance. The utterance above has the goal of congratulating the listener for her performance. Afterward, the speaker social goal is to explain to the listener that she had done a very great job. It means the illocutionary goal of the utterance above coincides with the social goal.

Figure 6. Simon Cowell congratulate the contestant.

Data 6

Simon Cowell   : "I'm so happy, timing in life is everything, and maybe this moment now congratulations". (7.45)

In data 6 above, Simon Cowell commented on the contestant named Loren Allred as the contestant finished her singing performance. The comments of Simon Cowell indicated that he was delighted with Loren Allred's performance, and he congratulated her for achieving her dream of getting this moment on stage and for putting on an outstanding performance that left all the judges and audience in awe. In this context, the speaker congratulated the contestant on the moment that the contestant had for showing a very good performance. It has convivial function as it is conveyed by the speaker to congratulate the contestant. The utterance also serves an illocutionary function to support the social goal and it is also pleasing to see her performance so stunning.

Blaming

The expressive form of blame develops when a speaker becomes irritated by the speech partner's actions and attempts to place the blame on them.

Figure 7. Simon Cowell blamed the contestant.

Data 7

Simon Cowell : " I don't think he likes your singing very much, it's true. Why are you doing? So I'm gonna say no". (2.11)

In data 7 above, after Louise Geller had finished her performance, Simon Cowell gave a comment. Louise & Jasper's audition consisted of Louise initially singing opera alone before she then brought Jasper onto the stage to sing alongside her. However, Jasper would not cooperate with her and instead tried to walk off of the stage and go backstage. Simon buzzed her performance. Simon commented, "I don't think he liked your singing very much, it's true. Why are you doing? So I'm gonna say no". Comments given by Simon Cowell indicated that he was uncomfortable with the dog presence, not because he didi not like dogs, but because he felt s her dog did not like the song sung by the contestant named Loiuse. Her appearance looked very disorganized, so he said no to her performance.

The utterance in Data 7 above functions as Conflictive expressive illocutionary acts. In this context, the judge comments to the contestants were included in the conflictive function. This function was clearly seen when he made direct comments saying that he did not like and does against the contestant's performances, so he gave a no response. There was absolutely no politeness in the conflicting function because this function potentially damage the hearer's face and therefore conflicting with social goals. The social goal and this illocutionary goal are totally at odds.

Apologizing

When a speaker commits a mistake or feels guilty in front of the listener, the speaker needs to convey his apology for what he has done. The function of this expressive speech act of apology is to convey regret to the speech partner for anything the speaker has done or said that has caused discomfort or unhappiness.

Figure 8. Amanda Holden apologize the contestant

Data 8

Amanda Holden	: " I think today I'm going to say no, I'm so sorry". (2.30)
David Walliams.	: " And we have got to remember we are looking for an act that can go on live television, that can sing for the great live television". (2.32)

After Louise Geller's performance ended, Amanda Holden commented on her performance. In data 8 above, the judges gave polite comments to the contestant before saying 'no', she apologized to avoid upsetting the contestants with her rejection. Amanda Holden said 'no' because according to her the contestant could not advance to the next round. The speech in the above Data 8 serves as a convivial expressive illocutionary act. The speaker apologized kindly. The purpose of the expressive illocutionary act of apologizing is a social goal because she said the rejection of the contestant's appearance using polite language so that the contestant was not disappointed or feels hurt.

CONCLUSION

This study has analyzed the types of expressive illocutionary acts used by the judges of the Britain's Got Talent audition 2022 and how the function supports the expressive illocutionary acts. Based on the result and discussion above, it can be concluded that there were fifteen data of expressive illocutionary acts found in the episode. The result shows there are five types of expressive Illocutionary acts and two functions of illocutionary acts performed by judges in the Britain's Got Talent audition 2022. There are praising, thanking, congratulating, blaming, and apologizing. Praising is an utterance used to express compliment to others. Thanking is also performed to appreciate the contestants performances. The expressive act of congratulating is an expression to salute the performances. The least dominant is blaming, which occurred when the judged shows disagreement to the contestants's action. Later there is also the act of apologizing which is intended to convey apology or regret. Most of the function of the expressive speeh acts performed are convivial which is to maintain politeness and give their support to the audiences. However the conflictive function is unavoidable as the judges sometimes need to show disagreement and criticize the performce.

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