

**EUPHEMISM USED IN JUDGES' COMMENTS ON
AMERICA'S GOT TALENT AUDITION PROGRAM**

THESIS

By:

Firdaus Aris Sandy

NIM 15320072



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

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THESIS

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

By:

Firdaus Aris Sandy

NIM 15320072

Advisor:

Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd

NIP 198306192011012008



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Euphemism Used in Judges’ Comments on America’s Got Talent Audition Program”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, March 6, 2020

The researcher



Firdaus Aris Sandy

NIM. 15320072

APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Firdaus Aris Sandy's thesis entitled **Euphemism Used in Judges' Comment on America's Got Talent Audition Program** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, March 6, 2020

Approved by
Advisor,



Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.
NIP. 198306192011012008

Head of Department of English Literature,



Rina Sari, M.Pd
NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by



Dr. Hj. Saafiyah, M.A.
NIP. 196409101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Firdaus Aris Sandy's thesis entitled **Euphemism Used in Judges' Comments on America's Got Talent Audition Program** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Literature Department.

Malang, April 14, 2020

The Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed.
NIP. 197402111998032002 (Main Examiner)
2. Agwin Degaf, M.A
NIP. 198805232015031004 (Chair)
3. Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.
NIP. 198306192011012008 (Advisor)

Signatures



Approved by

Dean of the Faculty of Humanities,



Dr. H. Saafiyah, M.A.

NIP 1966091019910320

MOTTO

“The purpose of life is not to be happy. It is to be useful, to be honorable, to be compassionate, and to have it make some difference that you have lived well. It will make you happy”

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

DEDICATIONS

I dedicate this thesis to:

My father, Agus Salim

My mother, Yuliati

My advisor, Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd

and myself for keep struggling, patient and not giving up.



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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for all the readers. This study may not be perfect. Hence, any comments, corrections, and criticisms will be gently welcomed.

Malang, March 6, 2020

Firdaus Aris Sandy



ABSTRACT

Sandy, Firdaus Aris. 2020. *Euphemism Used in Judges' Comments on America's Got Talent Audition Program*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*)
Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Keywords : Euphemism, Judges' comments, Talent Audition Program.

Euphemism is a good style of language used in social communication to achieve an ideal communication effect. In the context of society, euphemism can avoid and soften taboos and sensitive topics. Therefore, the use of euphemism is to control the speech for good communication between one and others. In this study, the researcher analyzed euphemism in the judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program (season 14 or year 2019). The researcher attempted to explain types, function and how euphemism is used by the judges in America's Got Talent audition program. To analyze the data, the researcher used theory from Allan and Burridge (1991).

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing data containing words and sentences in which elements of euphemism are found. Meanwhile, the data in this study were taken from transcription videos from the bad and funny audition videos from America's Got Talent audition program uploaded on YouTube. Furthermore, the data were categorized, analyzed, and concluded from the results obtained. The results of this study found that there are three types of euphemism used by judges. They are figurative expressions, hyperboles or overstatements, and omission. On the function was found only one function of euphemism that is to show respect or avoid the uncomfortable feeling by the contestants.

From this study, the researcher concludes that the judges used euphemism in delivering their comments is aimed to protect the contestant as the listener from losing face and feeling down. The researcher suggests for further researchers to analyze euphemism because it may contain a lot of interesting topics such as the different use of euphemism by male and female, either in the judges' comments or in other objects, and how are male and female used the euphemism. They can also analyze with the same theory of Allan and Burridge (1991) but in different research objects which have more varied data. The opportunity is further researchers can find more expressions of euphemism to enrich their data.

ABSTRAK

Sandy, Firdaus Aris. 2020. *Eufemisme yang Digunakan pada Komentar Dewan Juri dalam Program Audisi “America’s Got Talent”*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Eufemisme, Komentar Juri, Ajang Pencarian Bakat.

Eufemisme adalah gaya bahasa yang menggunakan ungkapan lebih halus atau lebih sopan dalam komunikasi sosial untuk mencapai hasil yang ideal. Dalam konteks masyarakat, eufemisme dapat menghindari dan melembutkan ungkapan tabu juga topik sensitif. Oleh karena itu, penggunaan eufemisme adalah untuk mengontrol ucapan untuk komunikasi yang baik antara satu dan yang lain. Dalam studi ini, peneliti menganalisis eufemisme pada komentar dewan juri dalam program audisi “America's Got Talent” (edisi 14 atau tahun 2019). Peneliti berusaha untuk menjelaskan jenis, fungsi dan bagaimana eufemisme digunakan oleh dewan juri dalam program “America's Got Talent”. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Allan dan Burrridge (1991).

Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dalam menganalisis data yang mengandung kata dan kalimat yang mengandung elemen eufemisme. Sementara itu, data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari transkrip kompilasi “The Bad and Funny” video audisi pada program “America's Got Talent” yang diunggah di YouTube. Selanjutnya, data dikategorikan, dianalisis, dan disimpulkan berdasarkan hasil yang diperoleh. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ada tiga jenis eufemisme yang digunakan oleh para dewan juri yaitu ekspresi figuratif, hiperbola dan penghilangan. Pada hasil fungsi penggunaan eufemisme, ditemukan hanya satu yaitu untuk menunjukkan rasa hormat atau menghindari perasaan tidak nyaman pada para kontestan.

Dari penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa para dewan juri menggunakan eufemisme dalam menyampaikan komentar mereka dengan tujuan untuk melindungi kontestan sebagai pendengar agar tidak kehilangan muka dan merasa terpuruk. Peneliti menyarankan para peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis eufemisme karena mungkin mengandung banyak topik menarik seperti perbedaan penggunaan eufemisme oleh pria dan wanita, baik dalam komentar para juri atau pada objek lain dan bagaimana pria dan wanita mengartikan eufemisme. Mereka juga dapat menganalisis dengan teori yang sama, yaitu teori Allan dan Burrridge (1991) tetapi dalam objek penelitian yang berbeda yang memiliki data lebih bervariasi. Peluangnya adalah peneliti selanjutnya dapat menemukan lebih banyak ekspresi eufemisme untuk memperkaya data mereka.

مستخلص البحث

ساندي, فردوس اريس. 2020 التلطفية المستخدمة في تعليقات القضاة في برنامج الاختبار " America's Got Talent". بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرفة : فيتا نور سانتي
الكلمات الرئيسية : تلطف ، تعليقات لجنة التحكيم ، حدث البحث عن المواهب.

التلطف هو نمط من اللغة يستخدم تعبيرات أدق أو أكثر مهذبة في التواصل الاجتماعي لتحقيق نتائج مثالية. في سياق المجتمع ، يمكن أن تلغي العبارات الملطفة تعبيرات المحرمات وتخفيفها وكذلك المواضيع الحساسة. لذلك ، استخدام الكلمات الملطفة هو التحكم في الكلام من أجل التواصل الجيد بين أحدهما والآخر. في هذه الدراسة ، قام الباحثون بتحليل الكلمات الملطفة لتعليقات هيئة المحلفين في برنامج الاختبار "America's Got Talent" (الإصدار ٤ ١ أو ١٩.٢). يحاول الباحث شرح النوع والوظيفة وكيف تستخدم هيئة المحلفين العبارات الملطفة في البرنامج "America's Got Talent". لتحليل البيانات ، استخدم الباحثون نظريات من ألان وبريدج (١٩٩١).

استخدم الباحثون منهجًا وصفيًا نوعيًا في تحليل البيانات التي تحتوي على كلمات وجمل تحتوي على عناصر من الكناية. وفي الوقت نفسه ، تم أخذ البيانات في هذه الدراسة من نسخ التجميع "The Bad and Funny" فيديو الاختبار على البرنامج "America's Got Talent" الذي تم تحميله على موقع يوتيوب. علاوة على ذلك ، يتم تصنيف البيانات وتحليلها واستنتاجها بناءً على النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها. وجدت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك ثلاثة أنواع من العبارات الملطفة التي تستخدمها هيئة المحلفين. منهم التعبيرات التصويرية والمبالغة والاختفاء. في نتائج وظيفة استخدام العبارات الملطفة ، تم العثور على واحد فقط ، وهو إظهار الاحترام أو تجنب الشعور بعدم الارتياح لدى المتسابقين.

ومسك الختام، خلص الباحثون إلى أن هيئة المحلفين استخدمت العبارات الملطفة في تقديم تعليقاتهم بهدف حماية المتسابقين كمتسمعين من فقدان الوجه والشعور بالإحباط. يقترح الباحثون مزيدًا من الباحثين لتحليل العبارات الملطفة لأنها قد تحتوي على العديد من الموضوعات المثيرة للاهتمام مثل الاختلافات في استخدام العبارات الملطفة من قبل الرجال والنساء ، سواء في تعليقات القضاة أو على أشياء أخرى وكيف يفسر الرجال والنساء العبارات الملطفة. يمكنهم أيضًا التحليل باستخدام نفس النظرية ، وهي نظرية ألان وبريدج (١٩٩١) ولكن في كائنات بحثية مختلفة تحتوي على بيانات أكثر تنوعًا. الفرصة متاحة لمزيد من الباحثين للعثور على المزيد من التعبيرات الملطفة لإثراء بياناتهم.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, the definition of the key terms, and research method.

1.1 Background of the study

In the context of society, every person may use different words and ways of delivering information to others. However, sometimes the speaker uses words that are less appropriate in the way of conveying. It makes their words sound irreverent or strange and in several cases, it can offend or make the hearers feel uncomfortable. This study examines euphemisms used in judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program. Euphemism refers to a phrase or word that is categorized as a good and polite language style. In the context of society, the use of euphemism is very diverse, ranging from the use of words and how to convey information to others (Munfaati, 2008).

In the same context, spelling inappropriate words can cause negative thoughts and can reduce the speaker's self-esteem. Therefore, the use of euphemism is one method that can be used to control people in the scope of good communication between one and another. According to Wardhaugh (1986; 231) euphemisms often occur in society, where people continue to use words that have been changed and packaged to produce a better speech to be heard. Accordingly,

euphemism can turn unpleasant words into more polite words so that the hearers or interlocutor does not feel offended by the words we say. For instance, we say the word '*passed away*' to replace the word '*died*' or we also use the word '*low income*' to replace the word '*poor*'. Therefore, in the social and community context the use of euphemism helps listeners or opponents to avoid embarrassment, insecurity or unpleasant feelings by changing unpleasant words to be more gentle and polite. Friedman (2004: 01) suggests that euphemism will be more interesting if it is used in certain situations. The most important thing in euphemism is the use of certain words or phrases to avoid shame or fall.

The reason why the researcher concentrates on euphemism is that the euphemism is also an important thing that must be considered in social communication, euphemism becomes an important instrument that must be considered in maintaining communication to remain harmonious between listeners and speakers. In speaking, sometimes some words or phrases are not good, therefore euphemism functions as a substitute for words to sound more refined and polite. When communication between the speaker and the other person is not harmonious, a person may become more reluctant to communicate. Consequently, social relations become more tenuous, someone is being shunned by others just because their communication is not good.

It is slightly related to previous researcher, Rachman (2016) that examined the euphemistic expressions used in President Jokowi's political speech at the 60th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference (AACC) in 2015. He stated that that the use of euphemism by President Jokowi is a way to avoid conflicts between

speaker and listener. Therefore, it is necessary to have the process of selecting and replacing words that contain taboo or inappropriate elements that must be done when expressing opinions or delivering information. Besides, people use euphemism to make the word or sentence become softer to be heard.

In this case, the researcher analyzes euphemism in the judges' comments on the newest season of the bad and funny talent audition videos. Judges' comments become important phenomena that get more attention from listeners because sometimes judges' comments especially in bad and funny auditions that contain inappropriate speech. Therefore, the submission of comments must also receive great attention from the speaker. Judges' comments may contain the element of euphemisms in the delivery process. It is related to previous study by Tamba et al. (2017) which discussed Euphemism of Surah Al-Baqarah in the Holy Quran. It explained that the use of euphemism in Surah Al-Baqarah is intended to avoid the pronunciation of vulgar words. In one situation this use is intended to avoid shame and taboo. Accordingly, in saying words or phrases, the judges choose the right words or use the element of euphemism that aims to soften the rude words, not offend or make others lose their face and feel not confident.

Meanwhile, America's Got Talent audition program is an annual prestigious event held in various countries, one of them is in America (nbc.com). On America's Got Talent audition program, contestants will directly face the judges and get comments both positive and negative to the contestants. Then, if there are negative comments, sometimes the judges use euphemism to make the words more gentle and polite. In negative comments, there might be the elements of

euphemism. Furthermore, the researcher takes object on it. It is related with the analysis done by Serli et al. (2018) which analyzed euphemism in crimes and political news from the Posmetro Padang. From their analysis, they found that euphemism aimed to hiding and ceiling which make the words become more polite. Therefore the use of euphemism in judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program is interesting to discuss.

In this case, the researcher has a reason for using the euphemism theory of Allan & Burrige (1991). First, this theory is based on an understanding of euphemism and to a certain extent. This theory is more specifically classifying euphemistic words or phrases. Second, the theory of Allan & Burrige (1991) can interpret the sources of euphemism found in this study; this is because euphemism is caused by the fact that euphemism is very dependent on the context. This theory of Allan and Burrige (1991) also explains about types and functions of euphemism which can classify the judges' comments into several types and functions.

Based on the previous study (Rachman, 2016; Tamba et al., 2017; Heryana, 2018; Serli, et al., 2018)., this study is different from the previous study and it is a suggestion from the previous study (Munfaati, 2008) that further study can use the theory of Allan & Burrige (1991), but with different data. Because of the previous researcher took some data in a written form (from Tamba et al., 2017; Serli, et al., 2018), therefore, the data in this study is in the form of speech. Besides, there is also a study that is used spoken data (from Rachman, 2016). However, the study also used spoken data that may contain interesting topic to

analysis. Accordingly, this study uses a different subject in the data which is in the newest season of the bad and funny talent audition videos, and this study aims to identify how euphemism is used by the judges in America's Got Talent audition program.

1.2 Research questions

1. What types of euphemism are used in judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program?
2. What functions of euphemism are used in judges' comments America's Got Talent audition program?
3. How is euphemism used by the judges on America's Got Talent audition program?

1.3 The objectives of the study

1. To identify what types of euphemism are used by the judges on America's Got Talent audition program.
2. To identify what functions of euphemism are used by the judges on America's Got Talent audition program.
3. To identify how is euphemism used by the judges on America's Got Talent audition program.

1.4 Significance of the study

The results of this study were made to contribute to previous studies. There are two significances in this study, namely practical and theoretical. Firstly, this study is intended to provide practical benefits for future researchers who are interested in researching related topics. Secondly, this study can be useful for readers who often speak in public, such as teachers, community leaders, and others. This study provides an explanation of the types and functions of euphemism that the judges said on America's Got Talent audition program following the theory presented by Allan and Burridge (1991). The selection of America's Got Talent audition as a supporting object is to increase knowledge about expressions, types of euphemisms, situations, and conditions that are appropriate for using a euphemism.

1.5 Scope and limitation

The scope of this study is a euphemism which is used by judges at the one of talent audition program, namely America's Got Talent audition program. This study belongs to the sociolinguistic aspect because delivering comments occur in the social environment. The object of this study is the newest season of the bad and funny talent audition videos that were uploaded on YouTube, in 2019. These videos have been watched more than twenty thousand times. The judges' comments were chosen as it contains several interesting euphemism expressions for analysis. The researcher limits this study only on types, function, and how is euphemism used in judges' comments. The researcher also looks at the

expressions of the judges on the videos. Even though the uploaded videos are compilation videos from some of the previous videos, this study may leave potential findings. Furthermore, it may also be possible to find other findings related to judges' comments, but the researcher does not discuss these additional findings as the focus of research.

1.6 Definition of the key terms

To avoid and minimize misleading about the understanding of several terms in this study, researcher provides explanations related to the following terms:

Euphemism

Allan and Burridge (1991: 11) euphemism is the use of terms to replace inappropriate expressions to avoid the possibility of losing face.

Comment

Comments or responses are a form of conveying opinions, experiences, and criticisms about a particular activity or certain actions that are usually due to response to something which is not appropriate. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, comments are reviews or responses to news, speeches, etc. (to explain or explain). Whereas according to the Cambridge dictionary, comments are something that is expressed through speech or writing to express an opinion.

America's Got Talent audition program

America's Got Talent audition is a television program that is organized to find talents from someone. This event is an annual event held in several countries,

such as in American and other countries. This talent audition program has a different character from other talent auditions (American Idol program and The X Factor program). What makes this program different from other programs is that this program not only shows about singing talent but also there are other talents such as art, acrobatics, magic, comedy, etc. Therefore, this talent audition program is looking for various talents.

1.7 Research method

1.7.1 Research design

This study is included in a qualitative descriptive study. This study is classified as a qualitative study because of the data obtained in natural settings. The point is that in data collection no changes or arrangements are made. Besides that, the object of this study is the main source or instrument in the process of acquiring and analyzing data. Furthermore, the data obtained is in the form of sayings spoken by the judges on America's Got Talent audition program. Besides, this study is categorized as a descriptive study because the data obtained in the form of words, phrases, and sentences are used to examine the types and functions of euphemism spoken by judges on the America's Got Talent audition program following the theories of Allan and Burridge (1991). And also this study intends to provide an accurate and factual description of the situation or condition.

1.7.2 Data and data sources

The data in this study have several criteria. First, the data used in this study is the comments that contain words, phrases, sentences, and utterances of

euphemism which are spoken by the judges in the newest season on the America's Got Talent audition program in 2019 (season 14). There are four judges on America's Got Talent audition program; two male judges and two female judges. Second, the data sources are taken only on seven "*bad and funny*" audition videos because the negative comments occur on it. Those videos were recorded from its TV Show and those bad and funny audition videos already made and uploaded on YouTube, from June to July 2019 to make this study more specific and credible. Third, the comments in America's Got Talent audition program contain inappropriate words that change to be more polite to hear and it leaves potential findings. For example, the judges used the word '*there is room to grow*' to the contestant who has a bad and funny performance. Fourth, the bad and funny audition videos are compilation videos from some performers. Those videos have already been compiled by the official account of America's Got Talent itself. Each video is about four minutes which consists of various shows. Fifth, these videos have been watched by more than twenty thousand viewers which make them interesting to look at. Below are the seven following bad and funny audition videos' addresses:

Video 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ub2pjNCgeMc&t=66s>

Video 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XuAwN8z1-CM&t=46s>

Video 3: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNsG58d_Flw&t=77s

Video 4: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4rrjzyCk2OM&t=145s>

Video 5: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_IBNGfgJJ8E&t=160s

Video 6: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kx72ej99uh0&t=58s>

Video 7: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZGURi9bjgzzg>

1.7.3 Research instrument

In this study, the researcher is the main instrument involves in this study. In this process, the researcher directly conducts data collection, identification, and analysis. Besides, there are also additional instruments used in this data collection process such as transcribing speech into words in America's Got Talent video and then categorize them into some types of euphemism by using the theory of Allan and Burridge (1991). By the following instruments, the researcher will more easily conduct the data analysis.

1.7.4 Data collection

Data collection techniques in this study must be done carefully and thoroughly because the data used is in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that are spoken. The transcript process must be done carefully. Firstly, the researcher reads the comments that have been transcribed. The reading process must be done many times so that the contents contained in the text can be clearly understood. Secondly, the researcher also looks at the situation and the expression of four judges to make sure the words and sentences are categorized as a euphemism. The last, the researcher selects words, phrases or sentences which contain euphemism based on the videos.

1.7.5 Data analysis

After the researcher collects the data from the data source, the researcher classifies and analyzes the data using Allan and Burridge's theory of euphemism (1991). The analysis uses some steps. Firstly, the researcher looks for words and also the expressions that contain elements of euphemism, then categorizes or

classifies them into types and functions of euphemism. Secondly, the researcher interprets the results of the analysis of the theory of Allan and Burridge (1991). Thirdly, the researcher conducts the overall discussion. In this part, the researcher may be found additional findings that related to this topic. The last, the researcher gives conclusions and suggestion on the analysis that has been done.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the theories used to analyze the data of euphemism including the explanation of euphemism in sociolinguistics, the definition of euphemism, the concept of euphemism, the types of euphemism, and the functions of euphemism. And also it includes some previous studies.

2.1 Euphemism in sociolinguistics

Euphemism is a good style of language used in social communication to achieve an ideal communication effect. Euphemisms can avoid and soften taboos and sensitive topics (Chi Ren, 2013). Therefore, the use of euphemisms is a common phenomenon used in human language because euphemism is used in certain communities and influenced by sociocultural factors, then euphemisms are very marked by sociocultural features.

As a special language phenomenon, according to Chi Ren (2013), euphemism not only includes euphemistic expressions that are accepted by members of society but also includes euphemistic communication styles adopted by people in certain environments. The use of euphemisms varies according to gender, age, social status, and occupation, etc. In the context of social members and euphemism, this is covering various aspects of social culture, including social conventions, traditional morality, religion, social values, and politics, etc.

In this context, the use of language by society as a means of communication is not limited between ethnicity and the state. Therefore, in the development of language, a language will develop or change the meaning of words. According to Chaer (2012: 311), in the sense of a word, the meaning will not change, but the use and pronunciation can sometimes change.

From the description above it can be concluded that the use of euphemisms in sociolinguistics is the replacement of words or language used in that environment. The purpose of using euphemisms in sociolinguistics is one type of change in the way words are conveyed. Word changes can be caused by several factors. For example, developments in science and technology, political factors, socio-cultural development factors, differences in the fields of use, religious factors, the exchange of sensory responses, different responses, grammatical processes, and the development of terms.

Related to the sociolinguistics aspect, the delivery of comments commonly occurs in the social environment. One of them was a comment on the talent audition on a television program. According to Nurkamal (2018), the delivery of comments can have both positive and negative effects. Some of the positivity of delivering comments to others is that it lets others know about their own mistakes or actions also it makes others better. In this case, appropriately delivering comments to the contestants who participated in the talent audition program could be better.

The negative side of delivering comments unfavorably is it makes others offended and can cause conflict with each other. In this context, inappropriately submitting comments can make contestants lose their face and also lose their confidence. Therefore, not everyone can receive comments well. Due to some of these impacts, the use of appropriate language selection when delivering comments is a must.

One effective way that euphemism can be used. This is because the judges' comments sometimes also contain euphemisms in the submission process. In saying a word or phrase, the judge also chooses the right words or uses euphemisms that aim not to offend or make others lose face and feel insecure. As a statement of Friedman (2004: 01), stated that euphemism will be more interesting if used in certain situations. The most important thing in euphemism is the use of certain words or phrases to avoid embarrassment or losing face.

2.2 The Definition of Euphemism

The term euphemism comes from Greek, 'EU' which means good and 'PHEME' which means talking. Therefore, in general, the term is to speak using good words (Harper, 2013). The definition of euphemism as we know it today is a similar term, it is a substitute for the light in expressions that can offend or change the language from something unpleasant. Euphemism is a word or phrase that is used to place unpleasant or offensive terms. When a phrase becomes a euphemism, it means getting rid of it. Euphemism is used to hide unpleasant ideas, even when the term for them is not necessarily offensive. At present, the

term euphemism itself is a substitute word or phrase for a sentence that is not good or contains a taboo element that can offend or make the other person feel uncomfortable. Euphemism is sometimes also used to hide intentions or ideas that are considered inappropriate.

Words and expressions of euphemism allow us to talk about unpleasant things and reduce discomforts, such as the problem of death, unemployment, and crime. They also allow us to label unpleasant things and work to make their voices more appropriate to hear. Euphemism is endemic in our society. Breeding a person, place or character that is not good by changing names and replacing them to sound better, it changes the real intention to fit the new order (Wardhaugh, 1986: 231). Euphemism is words (or phrases) that are replaced by other words that are considered offensive to avoid losing face and offending the audience or third parties. In many ways, euphemisms have existed throughout historical records. This is used as an alternative to inappropriate expressions, to avoid the possibility of losing confidence, either for you or offending others. But in English, many of them are referred to as 'taboo'. This is avoided because its use is considered unpleasant in a social context (Rusman, 2000: 17).

2.3 Theory of Euphemism

Some experts explain euphemism. First, Harper (2013) the term of euphemism is to speak using good words. Second, Leech (1976) euphemism which is a process of using more polite terms to replace words that are considered impolite. Third, Wijana (2008: 96) and Kridalaksana (2008: 59) Have a similar

understanding of euphemism is the use of words or phrases in other forms to avoid any form of prohibition or something taboo in the language. Taboo itself is interpreted as something that is prohibited and avoided in social behavior because it is believed to contain something dangerous for some or all members of society. Fourth, Scott (1998: 5) euphemism is words that are used to refine something or anything we express to the reader or listener. Last, Allan and Burridge (1991: 11) euphemism is the use of terms to replace inappropriate expressions to avoid the possibility of losing face, both the person being invited to talk to any third parties.

2.4 Types of Euphemism

According to Allan and Burridge (1991: 14), there are 16 types of forming euphemism as they are below:

2.4.1 *Figurative expression*

This type is symbolic or figurative. In this type of euphemism uses expressions such as metaphor, alliteration, simile, idiom, cliché, and personification.

Metaphor

According to Gorys Keraf (2007: 15), metaphor is classified in the style of figurative language. The meaning of the metaphor is formed from the comparison or equation of words. For example, ‘*Go to the happy hunting ground*’ is replacing the word ‘*die*’.

Alliteration

The alliteration is a form of figurative speech where it has a function to beautify a sentence in English. Alliteration is usually in the form of repeated consonant sentences. For example, *'The wild and woolly walrus waits and wonders when we'll walk by'*.

Simile

The simile is a form of speech in English which is used to compare two different things by using words *like* and *as*. For example, *'your lip is like a red rose'* and *'his attitude is as cool as the ice'*.

Idiom

The idiom is also part of figurative language in English, idiom functions to give a figure of speech to a sentence. For example, *'my mother has a golden heart'*, *'I sing with the top of my lungs'*, and *'I believe that she has a golden heart'*.

Cliché

The cliché is a form of figurative speech that is often spoken. For example, *'No pain, no gain!'*, *'Better late than never'*, and *'Where there is a will there is a way'*.

Personification

The personification is a form of figurative speech in English that is used to turn dead objects. For example, *'I hear the sound of the sea'*, *'I see the sun smile to me'*, and *'Tree is dancing with the wind'*.

2.4.2 *Flippancy*

This flippancy has a meaning beyond the statement. According to Allan and Burrige (1991), Flippancy makes the initial word or sentence sometimes very different from the refined word. Therefore, the word that has been changed to politeness becomes rare or foreign to hear. For example, '*kick the bucket*' is replacing the word '*die*'.

2.4.3 *Remodeling*

This type is the remodeling of existing expressions. Remodeling can occur at the level of words, phrases, etc. According to Allan & Burrige (1991), the sound of a word can be changed to eliminate or hide words that contain elements of taboo or inappropriate sentences. This euphemism is created when the speaker deliberately pronounces and changes letters that are like '*Shoot, sheet*' to replace the word '*bad luck*'. This type of re-modeling is re-models existing expressions, re-modeling can occur in the level of words, phrases, and others. For example, '*shoot, sheet*' is replacing the word '*shit*'.

2.4.4 *Circumlocution*

The term circumlocution is a long and indirect word that is used to make the word that is inappropriate to be heard more politely. Also based on Allan and Burrige (1991), euphemistic words of circumlocution are often used to avoid taboo and rude words. The process of using euphemisms is indirect meanings and replacing inappropriate words by replacing and describing with a longer word. For example, '*categorical inaccuracy*' is replacing the word '*lie*'.

2.4.5 Clipping

This euphemism process makes words shorter. This euphemism process is to take a word, one of which can be taken from the beginning of the word. In linguistics, based on Marchand (1969), clipping word is a process of reducing a word to be one part of its word. The word can be taken from the beginning or end. According to Allan and Burridge (1991), the use of clipping words is an effective way to make words more appropriate for hearing because the original word is not replaced as a whole, but only the pieces are taken. For example, the word '*bra*' is replacing the word '*brassiere*', and the word '*bot*' is replacing the word '*robot*'.

2.4.6 Acronym

The acronym is a type of euphemism that makes the abbreviation of several words into one and it can be pronounced. According to Allan & Burridge (1991), an acronym is also categorized into euphemism. For example, '*Snafu*' is an abbreviation of '*situation normal, all fucked up*' or '*Commfu*' is an abbreviation of '*complete monumental military fuck up*'.

2.4.7 Abbreviation

The abbreviation is a type of euphemism which stands for words into several letters. According to Allan & Burridge (1991), this of euphemism is the same as an acronym, but the difference is that the combination letters cannot be read as words. Therefore, the pronunciation will also be different. For example, '*BM*' is an abbreviation of '*bowel movement*'.

2.4.8 Omission

This type is removing letters that aim to hide inappropriate words. It usually said to those who have understood the purpose of the phrase. According to Allan and Burridge (1991), this type is still classified as an acronym, but the difference is that there is only one letter and also cannot be read as a word. This type stated that the purpose of using abbreviations is very effective in avoiding inaccurate words and the mention of abbreviations that have been popular more preferable than mentioning words in a full form. For example, 'F' is an abbreviation of 'f*ck'.

2.4.9 One word to replace one other word (one for one substitution).

This process of euphemism is by replacing words that have the same meaning. This euphemism is used to replace inappropriate words with good words that have the same meaning. According to Allan and Burridge (1991), this type of euphemism is commonly used, and also this term is not much different from 'synonym'. For example, the word 'bottom' uses to replace the word 'ass'.

2.4.10 General to specific (general for specific)

Common words become special words. According to Allan and Burridge (1991), this type is categorized as one-to-one substitution which expresses the general word instead of inappropriate words. For example, 'Nether region' to replace something related to 'genital' and 'get to the room' or 'go to sleep' to express something related to 'having sex'.

2.4.11 *Partly for the whole (part for a whole euphemism)*

The process of using this euphemism is using special words to replace common words. For example, '*spend a penny*' to replace '*go to the bathroom*'. But according to Allan and Burridge (1991), the formation of this euphemism is rarely used.

2.4.12 *Hyperbole or over-statement*

Hyperbole is a type of euphemism that uses excessive statements that aim to express an expression that is not intended to be understood only by words. According to Allan and Burridge (1991), a hyperbole is called overstatement which is used to overstate word. For example, '*flight to glory*' to replace '*death*'.

2.4.13 *Understatement*

This type is a form of speech that contains an expression that is lower than the original expression. This type of euphemism is the opposite of hyperbole. Based on Allan and Burridge (1991), an understatement is the same as low or down expression. For example, the word '*sleep*' is replacing the word '*die*'.

2.4.14 *The use of technical terms or jargon*

Jargon uses a word that has the same meaning but different forms, technical terms or terminology in certain fields and the word used cannot be understood without special knowledge. This type of euphemism is commonly used by professionals, books or technical circles. For example, the word '*feces*' is replacing the word '*shit*'.

2.4.15 *The use of general or colloquial terms*

This type of colloquial term according to Allan and Burridge (1991) uses an expression that is not literary or informal which used in daily life or from everyday language that aims to refine and make polite language. For example, the word '*period*' to replace the word '*menstruates*'.

2.4.16 *The use of borrowing terms from other languages*

Borrowing from foreign languages to reveal something in order impressed smooth. There are two types of borrowing word in euphemism context:

Internal borrowing

In this case, the borrowing word can come from various languages such as jargon or technical terms. For example, the mention of '*syphilis*' is replaced with the word '*treponemal disease*' or '*luetice disease*' and the word '*defecate*' to replace the word '*shit*' (Allan and Burridge, 1991).

External borrowing

William (1975) argues that some taboo words are translated into Latin or French. William also added that borrowing from foreign languages to replace words that contain taboo elements is an effective way to make words not sound negative.

The use of the theory of Allan and Burridge (1991) because of this theory explains in full types of euphemism. Besides that, some researchers also use this theory as a reference. Therefore this study also uses the euphemism theory

proposed by Allan and Burridge (1991) as the basis and reference in determining the types of euphemism in English.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that euphemism refers to words, phrases, or sentences that contain polite and subtle elements, and do not contain elements of taboo or elements that are not appropriate to say. In the community, euphemism always associates with a polite form and avoids negative connotations to avoid feeling insecure.

2.5 Functions of Euphemism

Euphemism can be described by different informative function, hence among the most normal and important function pragmatically euphemism can be considered as below:

Allan and Burridge (1991: 11) express the general euphemistic function as follows:

- a) Avoiding taboo (body parts, special body parts, sex, menstruation, illness, mental disability, and bodily disabilities, things that are discharged or excreted by the body, death, and art).
- b) Reveal something that is considered scary, such as about war, disease, occult things, including God, matters relating to death, including about animals.

- c) Show respect and avoid the uncomfortable feeling of the interlocutor, especially for matters relating to religion, politics, God, physical human beings, illness, physical or mental disabilities, or criminal acts.

Ryabova (2013: 33-44) stated that euphemism can be utilized to change the name that sounds terrifying or startling undertones. For example, the use of the term passed away rather than the dead that sounds too harsh.

- a) Euphemism functioning as the tool of being polite in which nowadays era people run along with the improvement of social-economic life, and then every individual tries to seek the language civilization to show that they are enlightened and developed. So when individuals need to allude to something that may be hurt, they would like to use the words that are considered as more polite just like implicit and euphemistic expressions. In correspondence with others, euphemism can enable individuals to frame a positive correspondence and emerge the harmonious social atmosphere to reach their goals.
- b) A euphemism to name phenomena which considered unsocial/impolite. It is mostly used to say something related to the body functions, genitals or sexuality. For example, the word '*to relieve oneself*' is to use the toilet.
- c) Etiquette euphemism used when the speaker speaks in direct names and it probably offensive to the listener. In this case, a worthy utterance can be used by euphemism though it still sounds offensive. For example, '*he will not invent the gun powder*' can be used to talk about someone silly or not clever enough.

- d) The euphemism used to camouflage the truth or fact. There is an example from Russian literature by Nikolay Gogol entitled '*Dead Soul*' which means '*people who died*', '*The Vietnam Effort*' means '*The Vietnam War*' and '*Push-button War*' means '*Nuclear War*'.
- e) Socialized euphemisms are words that are used to name the jobs in society to make the job sounds worth in the public. For example, the garbage man we can be euphemized by saying "*the waste-reduction manager*".

From the theory of the functions of euphemism that has been explained above, the use of euphemism in judges' comments leads more on social function which to avoid losing face from contestants on bad and funny audition program related to theory by Allan and Burridge (1991).

2.6 America's Got Talent audition program

America's Got Talent (or commonly known as AGT) is a talent audition program which is an adaptation of the *Franchise's Got Talent* owned by Simon Cowell with the SYCO media company. Starting in the third season, America's Got Talent has its show on the Las Vegas Strip. This talent search event was first held on June 26th, 2006, now America's Got Talent has entered its fourteenth season which premiered since May 28th, 2019.

The United States version of this event was originally a concept of a British show entitled Paul O'Grady's Got Talent which was planned in 2005 on the ITV television station. However, Paul O'Grady as the owner of this talent audition

event did not agree with ITV as the broadcaster. Therefore, in 2007 the event was re-launched as Britain's Got Talent with Simon Cowell's involvement in it (Porter, 2006). In its inaugural season in 2006, three judges filled America's Got Talent, namely David Hasselhoff, Brandy Norwood, and Piers Morgan. Over time, various artists filled each other's judge seats left on the latest season of the event. Starting in the eighth season, the number of seats increased to four, coupled with the presence of a golden buzzer in the ninth season as a shortcut for participants to the main round (Chan, 2015). This event is also a favorite event in America and the enthusiasm of the community has also increased. This is also because there were comments from the judges which became an interesting point to be examined.

2.7 Previous studies

Some scholars have been conducted on euphemism (Rachman, 2016; Tamba et al., 2017; Heryana, 2018; Serli, et al., 2018). The first study was done by Rachman (2016). This study examined the euphemistic expressions used in President Jokowi's political speech at the 60th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference (AACC) in 2015. This study analyzed the type and euphemistic style of words or phrases spoken by President Jokowi in his speech. To discuss the type and style of euphemism, the researcher used the euphemism theory by Allan and Burridge (1991). The results of this study are that researchers only found 6 types (hyperbole, litotes, circumlocution, abbreviation, idiom, and synecdoche) of the

13 types of euphemisms that exist and only found 1 style of euphemism (formal style) of all existing classifications.

Another study was done by Tamba, Pulungan, Saragih (2017) which analyzed the euphemism of Surah Al-Baqarah in the Holy Quran. This study analyzes the types of euphemism contained in the letter Al-Baqarah to find out the expression of euphemism in it. This study uses the theory of Allan and Burridge (1991) in finding the types of euphemism that exist. The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The data used is the surah Al-Baqarah which consists of 286 verses in English with Arabic verses. The results of this study found the phrase in the surah Al-Baqarah which is direct, indirect, implicit and explicit. The use of euphemism in Surah Al-Baqarah is intended to avoid the pronunciation of vulgar words. In one situation this use is intended to avoid shame and taboo. And in other situations, it is intended to explain different statuses between individuals and certain situations.

Following up the study was done by Heryana (2018) which analyzed euphemism and dysphemism on Republika Network News Media: Case Development of Setya Novanto. This study analyzed the types and functions in the use of euphemism and dysphemism in Republika's online media related to the Setya Novanto Case in January 2018. This study uses the theory of Allan and Burridge (2006) on the Forbidden Word, Taboo and Sponsoring Language. This research method uses descriptive qualitative methods and data collection techniques are documentation and news capture. The results of this study found that the use of euphemism serves as a protective device, launching speech,

provocation, encouragement, closing fraud, and diplomacy. While the function of dysphemism is a negative image of someone or something, showing something of low value, exaggerating something, and showing disrespect.

Another study was done by Serli, Hamzah, Wahyuni (2018) which analyzed euphemism in crimes and political news from the Posmetro Padang. This study analyzes the types and functions of euphemism found in the crime and political news of the Post metro Padang newspaper. This study uses the theory of Allan and Burrige (1991) to analyze euphemism. This research method uses descriptive qualitative analysis, which aims to analyze the euphemism phenomenon that occurs at a certain place and time. The data sources in this study are a crime and political news that occurred during the month of Ramadhan (May 16 to June 13, 2018). The results of this study show that in criminal news 9 types of euphemisms were found: Metaphor, hyperbole, circulation, acronym, abbreviation, negligence, synecdoche, idiom, and metonymy, while in political news, 6 types of euphemisms were found: metaphor, circumcision, acronym, abbreviation, idiom, and litotes. Not only types of euphemism, but the function of euphemism is also found in criminal news: hiding and ceiling. And in political news only one function of euphemism was found, which eventually went into hiding, the use of euphemism was found more in criminal news than in political news.

From some of the studies that have been conducted above, this study is different from previous studies. This study examined the types, functions, and representations of euphemism in the judges' comments on the America's Got Talent audition program which was uploaded on YouTube in 2019 using the

theory of Allan & Burrige (1991) as the basis for conducting the analysis. Meanwhile, the reasons why researcher uses America's Got Talent audition as the subject of study are: (1) this event is one of the largest annual events held in America and also followed by various countries in the world. (2) The judges at the event were well-known people around the world, where those people had a big influence on the annual event. (3) The researcher found several examples of expressions of euphemism on the judges' comments on that talent audition program.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion of the study concerning the types of euphemism, functions of euphemism, and how is the euphemism used by the judges on America's Got Talent audition program. Those judges are Simon Cowell as the J1; Julianne Hough as the J2; Gabrielle Union as the J3; Howie as the J4.

3.1 Findings

3.1.1 Figurative expressions

The figurative words or sentences have been found in the judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program. It aims to express rejection or dislike. In this study, there were 13 statements included in the type of figurative expression.

Datum 1

J1: *We've had 14 fantastic years and **now it's over**.*

The context of the utterance above shows that J1 expressed his rejection to pass America's Got Talent audition. From this utterance can be seen that J1 explained his rejection by saying “*now it's over*” this statement means if the contestant is accepted, this talent audition does not run like the previous talent audition on the previous season. This is proved from the previous statement that

"We've had 14 fantastic years." which means that the previous talent auditions have been successful and have talented contestants.

The sentence used by J1 is included in the metaphorical sentence which belongs to the figurative expression. The phrase "We've had 14 fantastic years and now it's over." is a type of metaphor because there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous season. He used subtle intonation that showed disappointment to express dislike and rejection of the contestant's appearance without directly say NO. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J1 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 2

J2: *I think he's right in the sense that **this might not be your year this year.** But I really believe when you have a passion continue to go for it and work really hard and I believe in, you'll keep going.*

The context of the utterance spoken by J2 above was indirectly explained the rejection of passing America's Got Talent audition by saying "*this might not be your year this year*". This utterance means that it was not the time for the contestant accepted to that talent audition at that time. Before she expressed that sentence, J2 added that J1 reiterated the comment of the other judge (J1) which revealed in Datum 1 that this contestant was not eligible to pass America's Got Talent audition. This was revealed in the previous sentence that "*I think he's right in the sense ...*"

In the next sentence J2 also added the additional sentence "*But I really believe when you have a passion, continue to go for it and work really hard and I believe in, you'll keep going.*" which means that the contestant can try to perform better at the next audition. The sentence is included in the cliché which included in figurative expression because the comment sentence is common or often spoken at talent auditions when the judges say NO but they do not want to say it directly. And from this expression, it showed that they indirectly said NO. J2 also said the sentence with subtle language. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 3

J2: *I am so sorry, I am so sorry.*

In this context, the statement above was showed that she expressed her feeling and apologies toward the contestant who had a bad performance. The sentence '*I am so sorry*' also includes in the cliché which categorized as a figurative expression because the comment sentence is common or often spoken at talent auditions when the judges say NO but they do not want to say it directly. And from this expression, it showed that they indirectly said NO.

J2 also said the sentence with subtle language so that the contestants do not feel disappointed with the judges' decision. If it viewed in terms of meaning, the expression of apology can also be figurative expressions that have a different

meaning. The phrase "sorry" can mean the dislike expression from J2 to the contestant who failed the talent audition. The use of an apology can also mean rejection of the bad contestant without saying NO directly. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 4

J2: *I would say I don't know if I was as captivated as I think I have been in the past. **But I think that there's room to grow.***

The context of the utterance above shows that J2 expressed her refusal to pass America's Got Talent audition. From this utility, it can be seen that J2 explained her rejection by saying "there is room to grow". This statement means America's Got Talent is not the right place for the contestant. On the other hand, J2 hoped that contestant can worship at the other talent auditions. J2 also added a phrase in the previous sentence that "I would say I don't know if I was as captivated as I think I have been in the past". The point of this sentence is that J2 thought that the performance would be as good as what she had thought before, but that was not.

The sentence expressed by J2 is included in an idiom because the sentence is a figure of speech which also means rejection to the contestant. From this expression, it showed that they indirectly said NO. J2 also said the sentence in the subtle language. By saying this figurative expression of "there is room to grow" it can also mean that J2 wanted to express her rejection and said NO. The function

of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 5

J2: I just didn't get it. I didn't get it.

The context of the utterance above shows that J2 expressed her rejection to pass America's Got Talent audition. From this utility, it can be seen that J2 explained her rejection by saying "*I didn't get it*". This statement means that she didn't get anything good from their performance.

The sentence "*I didn't get it*" is a sentence that belongs to the cliché because it is a sentence that is commonly spoken in talent audition when the judges say NO but they do not want to say it directly. The sentence is also classified into the type of figurative expression. On the other side, the statement "*I didn't get it*" which said gently is aimed to express rejection. The use of figurative expressions can also indirectly say NO. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 6

J2: I wanted to feel a little bit more uniqueness from you, from your group.

The context of the utterance above shows that J2 expressed her rejection to pass America's Got Talent audition. From this utterance can be seen that J2 explained his rejection by saying *"I wanted to feel a little bit more uniqueness from you"*. The sentence used by J2 is included in the metaphorical sentence which belongs to the figurative type of expression because there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous season. And also it aimed to indirectly say NO.

J2 also emphasized that she had not only found something unique from individuals but had not yet found what she wanted in their group. J2 also used subtle language to convey the sentence without directly saying NO. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 7

J1: *This is not being one of my favorites.*

The context of the utterance above shows that J1 expressed his rejection to pass America's Got Talent audition. From this statement, it can be seen that J1 explained his rejection by saying *"this is not being one of my favorites"*. This statement means that he did not want to accept their performance. He wanted to look at the other talent which he liked.

The sentence used J1 is included in the metaphorical sentence which belongs to the figurative type of expression. The sentence *"this is not being my*

favorites" is a type of metaphor because there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous season. In delivering comments, J1 also used subtle language in conveying the sentence that is aimed to express rejection. The use of figurative expressions can also indirectly say NO. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J1 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 8

J2: *I personally don't feel like you nailed that audition.*

In this context, the statement showed by J2 means that she did not see the contestant doing something interesting at America's Got Talent audition. The phrase "*don't feel like you nailed that audition*" showed that the contestant did not show as a maximal performance. J2 also explained in the previous words "*I personally ...*" it means that the expression of rejection was a personal opinion from J2 and that was not necessarily agreed by other judges. From these additional words, it can also be concluded that J2 rejected the appearance of the contestant but the other judges did not necessarily reject it.

The sentence used by J2 is included in the simile sentence which belongs to the figurative type of expression because in the phrase "*don't feel like you nailed that audition*" there is an element of comparison to the previous appearance shown by the word "*like*". It also aimed to say NO without saying it directly. J2 also uses subtle language in the way of expressing rejection. The function of this

utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 9

J1: *I just don't know why that instrument was invented. No, I'm not being rude. I just can't think of anyone who would buy a flute-record ever. We used to have to play something called a recorder at school which was torture, by the way.*

In this context, the utterance "*I just don't know why the instrument was invented.*" showed by J1 means that he wanted to reject the contestant but he didn't directly show that he did like it. J1 also added the sentence "*No, I'm not being rude.*" which means that he was not angry because of the contestant's appearance. This additional sentence also functions as a courtesy to the previous sentence which leads to rejection.

The phrase "*why that instrument was invented.*" belongs to personification because it showed that the instrument seems to be a living thing. This context also belongs to the type of figurative expression. This expression aimed to say NO without saying it directly. J1 also used subtle language in conveying the sentence. The use of this figurative expression means that he did not directly judge the contestant that she was bad. But he gave reasons for why the instrument was created. The sentence is indirect leads to the contestant that she cannot pass to the next stage without directly saying NO to the contestant. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J1 that makes

participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 10

J1: *I know that people like playing them. Does anyone like listening to them?*

In this context, the phrase uttered by J1 "*Does anyone like listening to them?*" showed that he wanted to make sure anyone wanted to listen to the performance of the contestant. That phrase showed that J1 wanted to make sure that anyone wants to listen to the performance of the contestant. J1 uses satire sentences that are spoken subtly so as not to sound rude to the contestants. In the previous sentence J1 also added: "*I know that people like playing them.*" This means that he knows everyone likes the game, but in the next sentence, he asks if anyone wants to hear them playing.

The sentence used J1 is included in the metaphorical sentence which belongs to the figurative type of expression. The sentence "*Does anyone like listening to them?*" is a type of metaphor because there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous season. And he did not directly say NO. J1 also used subtle language in conveying the sentence. From the above expression, it can be seen that J1 said NO in other ways. J1 expressed his rejection by asking them. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J1 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 11

J2: *I'm looking for longevity, not really dead.*

In this context, participants who performed comedy standup looked at death about death. In the middle of his appearance, J2 expressed his dislike with the gentle intonation that he wanted to have a long life and not death. This expression is shown in the words "*I'm looking for longevity*". The sentence expressed by J2 is included in an idiom because the sentence is included in figure of speech.

Based on this context, the idiom means that she wanted to have long life, not death. The sentence said by J2 has other attention. That sentence was reversed to NO. She might be rejected the performance. But she added a polite sentence and explained that she did not want to die. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 12

J3: *As a makeup tutorial I'm here for the smoky eye and the chisel concealer. But I do agree with the criticism.*

In this context, the rejection of the content expressed by J3 did not comment on how the contestant brought his standup comedy. But he used the figurative expression by commenting on the makeup used by the contestant. J3 shows that "*As a makeup tutorial I'm here for the smoky eye and the chisel concealer. But I do agree with the criticism.*" In the sentences stated by J3, she did not directly say

NO. She gave imagery that if she did as the contestant who used the same makeup, she would not agree with her performance.

The sentence expressed by J2 is included in an idiom because the sentence is a figure of speech uttered by J2. Based on this context, the idiom means that she wanted to have a long life, not death. J2 also said the sentence in the soft language. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 13

J3: *That's gonna be enough for you.*

The context of the utterance above shows that J3 expressed her refusal to pass America's Got Talent audition. From this utility, it can be seen that J3 explained her rejection by saying "*That's gonna be enough for you*". This statement means the contestant cannot continue to the next stage in America's Got Talent.

The sentence "*enough for you.*" is a type of cliché that belongs to figurative expression because it is a sentence that is commonly spoken on a talent audition program when the judge wants to reject a bad contestant without saying NO. J3 also says the sentence with subtle language. It can also mean that J3 wanted to express her rejection and said NO. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J3 that makes participants who have

appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

3.1.2 Hyperbole or over-statement

The hyperbole or over-statement has been found in the judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program. It aims to express rejection or dislike. In this study, there were 10 statements included in the type of hyperbole or overstatement.

Datum 14

J2: *Hard passed.*

In this context, the word "*hard passed*" expressed by J2 is an expression of rejection to the contestant which means America's Got Talent audition is a big event that is not easily skipped by participants. If viewed from this case, the phrase "*hard passed*" explains that the contestant cannot qualify because his performance is less satisfying for the judges.

This sentence is included in hyperbole because J2 used exaggerated statements when she expressed it. It can be known from her speech. She used high intonation and also said NO without saying it directly. The sentence shows that the AGT audition is an audition that is difficult to pass. The words "*hard passed*" is reverse to NO. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel

intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 15

J2: *What the hell happened there?*

In this context, J2 expressed displeasure and rejection of the contestant because of the bad performance. The utterance of "*what the hell*" by J2 showed that it happened according to what the judges did not want from the contestants' performance on stage. The sentence shows that the AGT audition is an audition that is difficult to pass.

The phrase "*what the hell*" can mean disapproval and express NO without saying it directly. The phrase "*what the hell*" is included in hyperbole because of the way J2 said it in a high tone. And this is one way to express rejection without saying a "*big NO*" directly. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 16

J1: *I press Delete in my head.*

The context of the statement above is that J1 showed his feeling and refusal to the contestant because of the performance. In this situation, the contestant performed with a giraffe costume. He showed bad performance. J1 used the

hyperbole of *"I press Delete in my head"* which leads to something very laboring that makes the judge have to reject the contestant. This can be seen from the expression as if J1 wanted to erase the memory from his head. This sentence is included in hyperbole because J1 used exaggerated statements made for emphasis and he said it in a high tone.

J1 used the utterance *"I press Delete in my head"* to emphasize that America's Got Talent auditions were looking for good performances and also it can mean disapproval or expressing NO without saying it directly. Therefore, contestants who had bad performance will not pass to the next stage. That sentence can also function as a sentence of rejection of contestants who show a bad performance. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J1 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 17

J4: *I'm gonna be totally honest with you at first I didn't get it well. I've changed my mind.*

In this context, the statement showed by J4 means that she did not see the contestant doing something interesting at America's Got Talent audition. The phrase *"totally honest"* showed that J4 showed that he was very serious about rejecting the contestants. And the next sentence *"I didn't get it well"* shows that the contestant did not show as maximum performance.

This sentence spoken by J4 is included in hyperbole because J4 used exaggerated statements made for emphasis. It can be known from the high intonation and also J4 said NO without saying it directly. J4 expressed his honesty statement that he did not like the performance of the contestant. He also added that he did not get a good thing from that performance. By using these sentences, he expressed his rejection in more polite language. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 18

J3: *You are **the “baddest mofo” flutists that we've ever seen.** But I think on this night it was **not exactly your night.** I think he's right in the sense that **this might not be your year this year.** But I really believe when you have a passion continue to go for it and work really hard and I believe in, you'll keep going.*

In this context, the term *"baddest mofo flutists that we've ever seen"* expressed by J3 is classified as hyperbole because of its exaggerated style of pronunciation. In the situation shown in the video, J3 said in a high tone. The word *"baddests mofo"* in that sentence shows a dislike expressed by J3 to the contestant because of his appearance that is not following the wishes of the judge.

Besides, J3 also added the sentence *"But I think on this night it was not exactly your night"*. The sentence explained that J3 gave an additional sentence that the contestant was out of luck that night. The additional sentence is a stop for the previous sentence which says the contestant is *"the baddests mofo flutists"*

which was reversed to NO. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J3 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 19

J1: *Look at **the worst flutist is annoying.***

In this context, the term "*the worst flutist*" expressed by J1 is classified as hyperbole because of its exaggerated style of pronunciation. The word "*annoying*" in the sentence shows a dislike expressed by J1 to the contestant because of his appearance that is not following the wishes of the judges.

In the situation shown in the video, J1 used hyperbole or over-statement because he said in a high tone and expression of disappointment. It is stated that J1 did not accept that performance. He used rejecting sentences to express NO by saying "*flutist is was annoying*". It was like when he played that flute, he was disturbed. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J1 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 20

J1: *It's one of those things. When **I hear it, it's just annoying.***

In this context, the phrase "*When I hear it, it's just annoying*" expressed by J4 was showed his rejection of the contestant. The phrase used by J4 aimed to show that he has a bad appearance. From this sentence, J4 explained that after he saw the performance from the contestant, he imagined that if his son performed the same appearance he promised that his son would not be allowed to join the audition of America's Got Talent.

Howie Mandel revealed that his performance was failed and he didn't like it. But he did not immediately say NO. He changed that sentence and gave an exaggerated explanation that if his child did it. He will not ask her to join AGT. It same with previous data (Datum 19), he used rejecting sentences to express NO by saying "*it's just annoying*". It was like when she played that flute, he was annoyed. When he said that sentence, he gave an exaggerated speech when they said it. It made this sentence categorized as hyperbole or overstatement. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J4 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 21

J4: *It was funny because sometimes you'll hold for laughter hold for applause you hold for exes and I'll tell you tomorrow morning when you're on the bus you are gonna be recognized.*

In this context, the expression uttered by J4 is an expression of rejection pronounced in exaggeration. The phrase "*horribly funny*" is not just spoken for praise. In this context, the judge uses the sentence to express his displeasure. That

understanding can be seen from the way the judge delivered it. J4 expresses the sentence with a disappointed intonation and an exaggerated expression.

This sentence categorized as hyperbole or over-statement because he expressed the sentence with a high intonation and an exaggerated expression. This expression aimed to say NO without saying it directly. In that sentence J4 also added that *"I'll tell you tomorrow morning when you're on the bus you are gonna be recognized"*, this word is only expected to the good performance, it also stated if there is a bad contestant performed a something bad. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J4 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 22

J4: *Sometimes it's going bad. But, it's almost funnier.*

In this context, the statement showed by J4 means that she did not see the contestant doing something interesting at America's Got Talent audition. The phrase *"it's going bad"* showed that J4 showed that he was rejected the contestants. And the next sentence *"But, it's almost funnier"* showed that the J4 polite statement to make contestants did not felt down. It can be known from the expression showed by J4 that he spoke softly.

This sentence spoken by J4 is included in hyperbole because J4 used exaggerated statements made for emphasis. It can be known from his expression and intonation. This expression is a refinement of the rejection sentence. J4

expressed his honesty statement that he did not like the performance of the contestant. By using these sentences, he expressed his rejection without saying NO directly. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J4 that makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

Datum 23

J1: *I found that quite uncomfortable I'm gonna have to say no it's a unique and different but I'm going to kiss you goodbye.*

In this context, the term "*quite uncomfortable*" expressed by J1 is classified as hyperbole because of its exaggerated style of pronunciation. In the situation shown in the video, J1 says in a high tone and expression of disappointment. The word "*quite uncomfortable*" in that sentence shows a dislike expressed by J1 to the contestant without saying NO because of his appearance that is not following the wishes of the judges.

Besides, J1 also added the sentence "*I'm gonna have to say no it's a unique and different*". The sentence explained that J1 gave an additional sentence that the contestant was out of luck that night. The additional sentence is a stop for the previous sentence. In this sentence, J1 revealed that his performance was failed. The words "*quite uncomfortable*" express that he did not enjoy that performance. It is known from the expression of J1. But he did not immediately say NO, but he added an exaggerated by saying "*I'm going to kiss you goodbye*". The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J1 that

makes participants who have appeared do not feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

3.1.3 Omission

The omission has been found in the judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program. It aims to express rejection or dislike toward the contestants. In this study, there was only one statement included in the type of omission.

Datum 24

J3: *I don't want to be **the first X**, but it's not hard to hit **the X** after the first person hit it.*

In this context, the expression showed by J3 belongs to the type of omission. This type is still classified as an acronym, but the difference is that there is only one letter and also cannot be read as a word. This type stated that the purpose of using abbreviations is very effective in avoiding inaccurate words and the mention of abbreviations that have been popular more preferable than mentioning words in a full form.

When J3 expressed her rejection to the contestant, she used the term "*the first X*" which means NO. The letter X here is reverse to the "*red button*" that is pressed. After J3 pressed the button, she said: "*it's not hard to hit the X*" it means NO for the contestant. The function of this utterance is aimed at refining the word or sentence spoken by the J2 that makes participants who have appeared do not

feel intimidated and if it said directly can offend and make the contestant feel not confident on the stage.

3.2 Discussion

This section will explain about the types of euphemism, the function of euphemism is used by the judges and how euphemism is used by the judges. Additionally, the researcher briefly discusses an additional finding that was found after the researcher conducted the analysis on the use of types by male and female judges.

3.2.1 Types of euphemism

In response to data that have been presented, the researcher found some data in the judges' comments on the America's Got Talent. In the theory of Allan and Burridge (1991) that has been explained previously, there are 16 types of euphemism, but the results of an analysis conducted by researcher on the comments of the judges in America's Got Talent audition program found only three types of euphemism, namely figurative expression, hyperbole or over-statement, and omission. From the results of the analysis conducted in America's Got Talent audition program, it was found 13 data from figurative expressions, 10 data from hyperboles, and only one datum from omission. The data are listed in the table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2

No	Types	Audition Video							Freq.	Percentage
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		
1	Figurative Expression	5	-	-	4	1	3	-	13	54,17%
2	Hyperbole/overstatement	2	1	1	3	-	2	1	10	41,66%
3	Omission	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4,17%
Total		8	1	1	7	1	5	1	24	100%

Figurative expression

From the table 3.2 above, it is known that figurative expressions often appear in that comments. Instead of other types of euphemism, this is because the use of figurative expressions is more effective to use when delivering comments. After all, sentences do not sound harsh and do not directly express sentences from the original expressions. The researcher also categorizes the types of figurative expressions from the judges' comments. The researcher found five categories of figurative expressions in the judges' comments; those are metaphor, cliché, simile, idiom, and personification. The categories of figurative expressions found in the judges' comments are illustrated in table 3.2.1 below.

Table 3.2.1

No	Types	Audition Video							Frequency
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1	Metaphor	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
2	Cliché	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
3	Simile	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	Idiom	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
5	Personification	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total		5	0	0	4	1	3	0	13

From the table above, the use of the metaphor, cliché, and idiom were often used by the judges in giving comments of rejection to contestants on the America's Got Talent audition program. Metaphors are more often used when judges compare the appearance of a contestant who performs poorly with a contestant who performs better. For example in 3.1.1 on datum 1, in the sentence *"We've had 14 fantastic years and now it's over."* there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous season. This expression showed the rejection from the judge without directly saying NO. The judge also used subtle language in conveying the sentence.

Meanwhile, America's Got Talent audition program is commonly used cliché when rejecting contestants who perform badly. For example in 3.1.1 on datum 2, in the sentence *"I think he's right in the sense that this might not be your year this year. But I really believe when you have a passion, continue to go for it and work really hard and I believe in, I'll keep going."* means that it was not the time for the contestant accepted to that talent audition at that time. The sentence is included in the cliché because the comment sentence is common or often spoken at talent auditions when the judges say NO but they don't want to say it directly. And from this expression, it showed that they indirectly said NO.

The other type that also appears in the judges' comments on the America's Got Talent audition program is idioms. The idioms are also common use in judges' comments because judges sometimes hide their dislike by using proverbs in delivering their comments. One example of the idiom in 3.1.1 on datum 4, the

judge said *"I would say I don't know if I was as captivated as I think I have been in the past. But I think that there is room to grow"*. In this context, J2 gave an explanation of her rejection by saying *"there is room to grow"*. This statement means America's Got Talent is not the right place for the contestant and there is another talent audition which may be accepted by his talent. The sentence expressed by J2 is included in an idiom because she hides her dislike by using proverbs in delivering his comments. This statement means America's Got Talent is not the right place for the contestant. On the other hand, she hopes that the contestant can worship at the other talent auditions. The point of this sentence is that J2 thought that the performance would be as good as what she had thought before, but it was not.

Hyperbole or overstatement

According to the results of analysis, the use of hyperbole or overstatement was also used several times by judges when commenting on the contestant's appearance on America's Got Talent audition program. For example in 3.1.2 on datum 14, the word *"hard passed"* expressed by J2 is included in hyperbole because J2 used exaggerated statements when she expressed it. It can be known from her speech. She used high intonation. This statement is an expression of rejection to the contestant which means America's Got Talent audition is a big event that is not easily skipped by participants. If viewed from this case, the phrase *"hard passed"* explains that the contestant cannot qualify because his performance is less satisfying for the judges.

Another example is in 3.1.2 on datum 16, from the utterance "*I press Delete in my head*" J1 showed his feeling and refusal to the contestant because of the performance. In this situation, the contestant performed with a giraffe costume. He showed bad performance. He used the hyperbole of "*I press Delete in my head*" which leads to something boring that makes the judge has to reject the contestant. This can be seen from the expression as if he wanted to erase the memory from his head.

This sentence is included in hyperbole because J1 used exaggerated statements made for emphasis and he said it in a high tone. He used the utterance "*I press Delete in my head*" to emphasize that America's Got Talent auditions were looking for good performances and also it can mean a rejection. Therefore, contestants who had bad performance will not pass to the next stage. Those two examples can also function as a sentence of rejection of contestants who show a bad performance and express NO without saying it directly.

Omission

The latter is the use of omission in the judges' comments. From the results of the study conducted by the researcher, only one omission was found in America's Got Talent audition program. For example in 3.1.3 on datum 24, when J3 expressed her rejection to the contestant, she used the term "*the first-X*" which means NO. The letter X here is reverse to the "*red button*" that is pressed. After J3 pressed the button, she said: "*it's not hard to hit the X*" it means NO for the contestant. This type is still classified as an acronym, but the difference is that

there is only one letter and also cannot be read as a word. This type stated that the purpose of using abbreviations is very effective in avoiding inaccurate words and the mention of abbreviations that have been popular, more preferable than mentioning words in a full form.

From the results of the data analysis found by the researcher, it found several words or sentences from the judges' comments that were replaced to refine the words following the theory by Allan and Burrige (1991). The judges used figurative expressions, hyperboles, and omissions in the comments as an alternative expression of dislike or rejection of the performance of the contestants. It is closely same with previous studies examined by Serli, et al. (2018) about the analysis of euphemism in crime and political news of Postmetro also found these types. In crime news there are more figurative expressions of metaphors, hyperbole, and some omissions. While, in political news only found figurative expression of metaphors. Therefore, the use figurative expressions, hyperbole, and some of omissions more appeared either on judges' comments or on the news.

3.2.2 Function of euphemism

Following those three types of euphemism that have been describe previously, the researcher only found one euphemistic function from the judges' comments on the America's Got Talent audition program. The function of this euphemism is to avoid uncomfortable feelings, make words softer and more polite. When viewed from a theoretical point of view found by Allan and Burrige (1991), the function of euphemisms in the comments of judges on the America's

Got Talent audition program is to show respect and eliminate inappropriate words or sentences.

In this analysis, the function of euphemism is as a polite word or sentence that makes participants feel comfortable on the stage. One example is in point 3.1.1 on datum 4. There it is explained that the sentence uttered by Julianne Hough could be realized as the expression of NO. By using the sentence “*there is room to grow*”, J2 did not immediately say NO, but also she gave encouragement to the contestant that he can develop their talent in another talent audition program.

This is in line with the theory of euphemism by Allan and Burrige (1991) which stated that the use of euphemism is aimed to minimize the possibility of losing face. Additionally, the study done by Rachman (2016) about the euphemistic expressions used in President Jokowi's political speech at the 60th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference (AACC) also aimed to maintain a good harmony and not to create conflict. While, it closely same with the previous study that the function of euphemism uttered by the judges is to avoid the possibility of losing face of the contestants., the use of this euphemism in this research is often used to hide facts which if it is revealed directly, it can offend the listener.

3.2.3 How euphemism is used by the judges

From the results of the analysis conducted by the researcher on America's Got Talent audition video program. There are several processes of how is euphemism used by judges on America's Got Talent video audition program. Firstly, the process of delivering comments which contain elements of inappropriate or impolite is not directly spoken by the judges, but the judges think appropriate sentences. Secondly, the judges replace rude sentences or inappropriate sentences by giving additional phrases such as making suggestions or satire subtly. The last, the judges used expressions which lead as a rejection to the contestants. It aims to make the words or sentences sound smoother and contestants feel confident when performing on the stage.

The previous study done by Heryana (2018) on euphemism and dysphemism on Republika Network News Media: Case Development of Setya Novanto state that the processes of delivering euphemism are: Firstly, Setya Novanto used as protective words. Secondly, Setya Novanto used encouragement words. And the last, Setya Novanto used fraud and close diplomacy. Based on that, how the speaker used euphemism looks the same. Namely by changing words or sentences, but the aims of using euphemism are different based on the contexts as found on the case of euphemism used on judges' comments and euphemism used by Setya Novanto.

In this study, however, not all expressions of rejection comments used euphemism. The use of euphemism is only for negative comments. The judges

used substitution words only in certain contexts. That expression is a refinement of the rejection sentence. As stated by Julianne Hough when she did not like the performance of the contestant, she also added that he did not get good things from that performance.

Related to the discussion above, the researcher found an additional finding after doing the analysis. The researcher found the different use of euphemism types by male judges (J1 and J4) and female judges (J2 and J4). The use of figurative expression is more often pronounced by female judges than male judges. It is because female judges are more likely to guard their speech and behavior when they deliver comments and it makes the refinement sentence more often spoken by female judges. It can be seen from the expressions shown in the video when J2 and J3 as female judges said figurative expression, they said it more softly rather than male judges, they rarely use figurative expressions because male judges tend to be more assertive and did not worry when they give comments.

It is different from figurative expression, in this context, the use of hyperbole or overstatement is also more often pronounced by male judges than female because male judges are more assertive and did not worry to guard their speech and behavior when they deliver comments and it makes the rejection sentence more often spoken by male judges. It can be seen from the expressions shown in the video when the female judges said figurative expression, they said it more forceful rather than female judges. They rarely use figurative expressions because female judges tend to be more likely when they give comments.

Accordingly, the analysis done by Zulkarnain and Fitriana (2018) stated that the male speaks “*to the point*” without thinking an embarrassment of the language. In addition, they also speak in a direct style at the points they want to convey. They do not think that the language they issue is appropriate or not. While, female who is embarrassed do not feel free in the use of language. Female tends to use an indirect style at the points they want to convey. Moreover, it is not immediately expressed. Usually, the female starts the pleasantries before heading to the subject.

This finding becomes additional information that female judges and male judges have different types in using euphemism. It can be seen in the types of euphemism that are often used by each judge. However, the researcher did not find a comparison on the type of omission because it only appeared once in 3.1.3 on datum 24. Although this finding can be interesting to study, researcher did not focus on differences of the use of euphemism types based on genders. It is because the researcher only focused on the types, function, and how euphemism is used by judges. Therefore, it might be an interesting topic to discuss further.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides the conclusion and gives suggestion related to this study. It presents several conclusions of types, function, and how is the euphemism used by the judges on America's Got Talent audition program which are formulated on the research questions. Then, the suggestion is made for the readers and further researchers who are interested in analyzing the same topic on euphemism.

4.1 Conclusion

In this study, the researcher found three types of euphemism and one function of euphemism which are discussed in the previous chapter. Based on the findings and discussion above, the researcher found three types of euphemism in the judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program. Firstly, the researcher found 13 sentences of figurative expression that contained four metaphors, four clichés, one simile, three idioms, and one personification. Secondly, the researcher found 10 sentences of hyperbole or overstatement in the judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program. The last, researcher only found one sentence of omission in the judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program. Examples of sentences such as *"I think that there is room to grow"*, *"I press Delete in my head"*, and *"I don't want to be the first X"*

are aimed to indirectly say NO which are considered to offend the feelings of the contestants.

Meanwhile, for the function, the researcher only found one function which aimed to show respect and to avoid uncomfortable feelings by eliminating inappropriate words or sentences. It can make words or sentences that sound rude become more gentle and polite. Additionally, the use of euphemisms also provides several benefits. Firstly, the euphemisms can be used and enhance harmony between the judges and the contestants. Secondly, the use of euphemism makes the words or sentences conveyed more polite and not offensive. The last, the use of euphemism makes contestants as listeners not lose face and easily feel down because of its comments.

The researcher also identified how is euphemism used by the judges. From the result there are some comments which are not polite but not delivered directly. The processes of using euphemism are; Firstly, the judges think appropriate words, phrases, and utterances before delivering comments. Secondly, the judges replace rude sentences or inappropriate sentences by giving exaggerated sentences or additional sentences such as giving suggestions to the contestants that aim to make sentence sound more polite. The last, the judges used expressions that show dislike.

In addition, after doing the analysis, the researcher found additional finding that there is different use of types of euphemism by male and female judges. The male judges preferred to use hyperbole or overstatement than female judges.

Besides, the female judges were preferred to use figurative expression than male judges. However, the researcher did not find the different on the type of omission either from male or female because it only appeared once.

In conclusion, having communication between speakers and listeners need to be done in a good way. In communicating, when the judges used euphemism in delivering their comments it aims to protect the contestant as the listener from losing face, feeling inferior, and feeling down. If the judges do not refine the words or inappropriate phrases, the contestants can feel down and also lose confidence in their social environment.

4.2 Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher did not state that the researcher found all the expressions of euphemism in the judges' comments on America's Got Talent audition program. This research does not conclude completely and perfectly about the element of a euphemism because the object of study is limited only in judges' comments and saying on the audition program in 2019 (season 14).

Based on the results above, the researcher suggests for further researchers to analyze euphemism because it may contain a lot of interesting topics in such as the different use of euphemism by male and female, either in the judges' comments or in other objects, and how are male and female used the euphemism. The further researchers can also use the same theory of Allan and Burridge (1991)

but with different research objects which have more varied data. The opportunity is further researchers can find more expressions of euphemism to enrich their data.



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CURRICULUM VITAE



Firdaus Aris Sandy was born in Blitar on March 18, 1997. He graduated from SMK Islam 1 Kota Blitar in 2015. During his study at the Islamic Vocational High School, he actively participated in some singing events and competitions. He also got several achievements in this talent. He started his higher education in 2015 at the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During his study at the University, he joined Student Association of English Letters Department, joined some events and won several competitions. In his semester break, he worked as a photographer in his own business.



APPENDIX

No.	Data	Contexts	Types	Explanations
1.1.1	J1: <i>"We've had 14 fantastic years and now it's over."</i>	<p>This performance showed a man wearing a ballet costume with a monkey face. He performed a dance. It is like a monkey dancing.</p> <p>But, it is going bad and made them did not like him. Because of his performance, all the judges hit the red button.</p>	Figurative expression (metaphor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J1 gave an explanation of his rejection by saying "now it's over" this statement means if the contestant is accepted, this talent audition did not run like the previous talent audition on previous season. - The sentence used by J1 is included in the metaphorical sentence which belongs to the figurative expression. - The phrase "We've had 14 fantastic years and now its over." is a type of metaphor because there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous session. - This expression showed the rejection from the judge without directly saying NO. - J1 also used subtle language in conveying the sentence.
1.1.2	J2: <i>"I think he's right in the sense that this might not be your year this year. But I really believe when you</i>		Figurative expression (cliché)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The utterance "this might not be your year this year" means that it was not the time for the contestant accepted to that talent audition at that time.

	<i>have a passion continue to go for it and work really hard and I believe in, you'll keep going."</i>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sentence is included in the cliché because the comment sentence is common or often spoken at talent auditions when the judges say NO but they do not want to say it directly. And from this expression, it showed that they indirectly said NO. - J2 also said the sentence with subtle language.
1.1.3	J3: <i>"I don't want to be the first X, but it's not hard to hit the X after the first person hit it."</i>		Omission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J3 used the term "<i>the first-X</i>" which means NO. The letter X here is reverse to the red button that is pressed. - In this context, the expression showed by J3 belongs to the type of omission. Because the judge wanted to say NO by using that X letter. - This type stated that the purpose of using abbreviation is very effective in avoiding inaccurate words and the mention of abbreviations that have been popular more preferable than mentioning words in a full form.
1.2.1	J2: <i>"I am so sorry, I am so sorry."</i>	This performance showed a man wearing a clown's costume who presented 'how	Figurative expression (cliché)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J2 used the figurative expression of "<i>I am so sorry</i>" which aimed to show gratitude for taking part in this talent audition and gave apology that contestant cannot pass

		<p>to give a professional presentation'. But, the steps presented did not match with the title. It made all the judges did not like that performance. Then all of them decided to hit the red button.</p>		<p>to the next level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sentence is also included in the cliché because the comment sentence is common or often spoken at talent auditions when the judges say NO but they do not want to say it directly. And from this expression, it showed that they indirectly said NO. - J2 also said the sentence with subtle language.
1.2.2	<p>J2: <i>"I would say I don't know if I was as captivated as I think I have been in the past. But I think that there's room to grow."</i></p>		<p>Figurative expression (idiom)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J2 gave an explanation of her rejection by saying <i>"there is room to grow"</i>. This statement means America's Got Talent is not the right place for contestant and there is another talent audition which may accepted his talent. - The sentence expressed by J2 is included in an idiom. Because the sentence is a figure of speech which also means rejection to the contestant. - From this expression, it showed that they indirectly said NO. J2 also said the sentence in subtle language.
1.6.1	<p>J2: <i>"Hard passed."</i></p>	<p>This performance showed a group who performed dance. This group consists of 4</p>	<p>Hyperbole/Over-statement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If viewed from this case, the phrase <i>"hard passed"</i> explains that the contestants cannot qualify because his

		people (2 men & 2 women). They performed bad and made all judges dislike this performance.		<p>performance is less satisfying for the judges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sentence is included in hyperbole because J2 used exaggerated statement when she expressed it. It can be known from the high intonation and also J2 said NO without saying it directly. - The sentence shows that the AGT audition is an audition that is difficult to pass.
1.8.1	J2: " <i>What the hell</i> happen there?"	This performance showed a woman sang with a bad voice. Then all judges did not hit the red button for long.	Hyperbole/Over-statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The utterance of "<i>what the hell</i>" by J2 showed that it happened according to what the judges did not want from the contestants' performance on stage. - The phrase "<i>what the hell</i>" can mean disapproval and expressing NO without saying it directly. - This sentence is included in hyperbole because of the way J2 said it in a high tone.
1.8.2	J2: " <i>I just didn't get it. I didn't get it.</i> "		Figurative expression (cliché)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J2 gave an explanation of her rejection by saying "<i>I didn't get it</i>". This statement means that she didn't get anything good from their performance. - The sentence "<i>I didn't get it</i>" is a sentence that belongs to the cliché

				<p>because it is a sentence that is commonly spoken in talent audition when the judges say NO but they do not want to say it directly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sentence is also classified into the type of figurative expression. - J2 also said the sentence with subtle language.
2.1.1	J1: <i>"I press delete in my head."</i>	This performance showed a man performed with a giraffe costume. He performed a bad performance. All the judges dislike this performance. And all the judges press the red button.	Hyperbole/Over-statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J1 used the hyperbole of <i>"I press Delete in my head"</i> which leads to something very boring that makes the jury have to reject the contestant. - This sentence is included in hyperbole because J1 used exaggerated statements and he said it in a high tone. - The phrase <i>"I press delete in in my head"</i> can mean disapproval and expressing NO without saying it directly.
3.1.1	J4: <i>"I'm gonna be totally honest with you at first I didn't get it well."</i>	This show showed the same guy that performed as a giraffe. But at this time, the contestant performed as a sea	Hyperbole/Over-statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The phrase <i>"totally honest"</i> showed that J4 showed that he was very serious about rejecting the contestants. And the next sentence <i>"I didn't get it well"</i> shows that the contestant did not show as a

		lion. Same with the previous performance, all the judges dislike this performance then press the red button.		<p>maximum performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sentence spoken by J4 is included in hyperbole because J4 used exaggerated statements when he expressed it. It can be known from the high intonation and also J2 said NO without saying it directly.
4.2.1	J2: <i>"I wanted to feel a little bit more uniqueness from you, from your group"</i> .	This performance showed 13 guys who performed singing and beatbox. But it sounded not good. Then the judges stop them to sing.	Figurative expression (metaphor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J2 gave an explanation of his rejection by saying <i>"I wanted to feel a little bit more uniqueness from you"</i> which means that J2 did not find anything unique from the contestant. - The sentence used by J2 is included in the metaphorical sentence which belongs to the figurative type of expression. - The sentence <i>"I wanted to feel a little bit more uniqueness from you"</i> is a type of metaphor because there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous session. And also it aimed to indirectly say NO. - J2 also used subtle language to convey the sentence.
4.2.2	J1: <i>"This is not being one</i>		Figurative expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J1 gave an explanation of his rejection by saying <i>"this is not being one of my</i>

	<i>of my favorites.</i> ”		(metaphor)	<p><i>favorites</i>". This statement means that he did not want to accept their performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sentence used J1 is included in the metaphorical sentence which belongs to the figurative type of expression. - The sentence "<i>this is not being my favorites</i>" is a type of metaphor because there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous session. It aimed to say No without saying it directly. - J1 also used subtle language in conveying the sentence.
4.4.1	J2: " <i>I personally don't feel like you nailed that audition.</i> "	This performance showed a girl played a flute. She could play it and all the judges heard until she finished it. But at the end, the judges express that they have not gotten the sense of her performance. So they decided to dislike her performance. And she felt disappointed	Figurative expression (simile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The phrase "<i>don't feel like you nailed that audition</i>" showed that the contestant did not show as a maximal performance. - The sentence used by J2 is included in the figurative expression. - In the phrase "<i>don't feel like you nailed that audition</i>" there is an element of comparison to the previous appearance shown by the word "<i>like</i>". It also aimed to say NO without saying it directly. - J2 also uses subtle language to convey the sentence.
4.4.2	J3: " <i>You are the baddest</i>		Hyperbole/Over-statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term "<i>baddest mofo flutists that</i>

	<p><i>mofo flutists that we've ever seen. But I think on this night it was not exactly your night.</i> ”</p>			<p><i>we've ever seen</i>" expressed by J3 is classified as hyperbole because of its exaggerated sentence. It can be known from her speech that she used high intonation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the situation shown in the video, J3 said in a high tone. The word "<i>baddests mofo</i>" in that sentence showed a dislike expressed by J3 to the contestant because of his appearance that is not in accordance with the wishes of the judges. Also it indirectly said NO.
4.4.3	<p>J1: "<i>I just don't know why that instrument was invented. No, I'm not being rude. I just can't think of anyone who would buy a flute records ever. We used to have to play something called a recorder at school which was torture, by the way.</i> ”</p>		<p>Figurative expression (personification)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The utterance "<i>I just don't know why the instrument was invented.</i> ” showed by J1 means that he wanted to reject the contestant but he didn't directly showed that he did like it. - The phrase "<i>why that instrument was invented.</i>" Belongs to personification because it showed that the instrument seems to be a living thing. This context also belongs to the type of figurative expression. - This expression aimed to say NO without saying it directly. - J1 also used subtle language in conveying the sentence.

4.4.5	J1: “ <i>Look at the worst flautist is annoying.</i> ”		Hyperbole/Over-statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term “<i>the worst flautist</i>” expressed by J1 is classified as hyperbole because of its exaggerated style of pronunciation. In the situation shown in the video, J1 says in a high tone. - The word “<i>annoying</i>” in the sentence shows a dislike expressed by J1 to the contestant because of his appearance that is not in accordance with the wishes of the judges. It express NO without saying it directly.
4.4.6	J1: “ <i>It's one of those things. When I hear it, it's just annoying.</i> ”		Hyperbole/Over-statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same with previous meaning, he used rejecting sentence to express NO by saying “<i>it's just annoying</i>”. It was like when she played that flute, he was annoyed. - When he said that sentence, he gave exaggerated speech when they said it. It made this sentence categorized as hyperbole/over-statement.
5.1.1	J1: “ <i>I know that people like playing them. Does anyone like listening to them?</i> ”	This performance showed a guy played a flute. At the first he played it well. But after	Figurative expression (metaphor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The phrase “<i>Does anyone like listening to them?</i>” showed that J1 wanted to make sure anyone wanted to listen to the performance of the contestant.

		the music changed, he took off his costume then danced with played the flute again. It made all judges felt not confidence and decided to hit the red button. The audiences like the performance but the judges not.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sentence used J1 is included in the metaphorical sentence which belongs to the figurative type of expression. - The sentence "<i>Does anyone like listening to them?</i>" is a type of metaphor because there is an element of comparison to the audition performance in the previous session. And he did not directly say NO. - J1 also used subtle language in conveying the sentence.
6.1.1	J2: " <i>I'm looking for longevity, not really death.</i> "	This performance showed a guy performed a standup comedy. He wore a black dress and painted his face like a ghost. But the judges did not like the way how he presented his performance. So the judges hit the red button.	Figurative expression (idiom)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This expression is shown in the words "<i>I'm looking for longevity</i>". This sentence is reversed to NO in indirect speech. - The sentence expressed by J2 is included in an idiom. Because the sentence is a figure of speech uttered by J2. - Based on this context, the idiom means that she wanted to have long life, not death. - J2 also said the sentence in soft language.

6.1.2	J4: <i>“It was horribly funny because sometimes you'll hold for laughter hold for applause you hold for exes and I'll tell you tomorrow morning when you're on the bus you are gonna be recognized.”</i>		Hyperbole/Over-statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The phrase <i>“horribly funny”</i> is not just spoken for praise. In this context the jury uses the sentence to express his displeasure. That understanding can be seen from the way he delivered it. - J4 expressed the sentence with a high intonation and an exaggerated expression. - This expression aimed to say NO without saying it directly.
6.1.3	J3: <i>“As a makeup tutorial I'm here for the smoky eye and the chisel concealer. But I do agree with the criticism.”</i>		Figurative expression (idiom)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J3 did not comment on how the contestant brought his standup comedy. But she used the figurative expression by commenting on the makeup used by the contestant. - The sentence expressed by J3 is included in the idiom. Because the sentence is a figure of speech uttered by J3. - J3 also said the sentence in subtle language. J3 also gave imagery that if she did as the contestant who used the same makeup, she would not agree with her performance. - This expression aimed to say NO without saying it directly.

6.1.4	J3: <i>“That’s gonna be enough for you.”</i>		Figurative expression (cliché)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J3 gave an explanation of her rejection by saying <i>“That’s gonna be enough for you”</i> without saying NO directly. - The sentence <i>“enough for you.”</i> is a sentence that belongs to the cliché because it is a sentence that is commonly spoken on talent audition program when the judge want to reject a bad contestant without saying NO. - The sentence is also classified into the type of figurative expression. J3 also says the sentence with subtle language.
6.1.6	J4: <i>“Sometimes it’s going bad. But, it’s almost funnier.”</i>		Hyperbole/Over-statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The phrase <i>“it’s going bad”</i> showed that J4 showed that he was rejected the contestant without directly say NO. And the next sentence <i>“But, it’s almost funnier”</i> showed that he gave subtle statement to make contestant did not felt down. It can be known from the expression showed by J4 that he spoke in a soft way. - This sentence spoken by J4 is included in hyperbole because J4 used exaggerated statements when he said <i>“it’s going bad”</i>. It can be known from his expression and intonation.

7.1.1	<p>J1: “I found that quite uncomfortable. I'm gonna have to say no it's a unique and different but I'm going to kiss you good-bye.”</p>	<p>This performance showed a couple who performed danced with kissing each other. It made the judges felt not confidence. Then the judges stop their performance.</p>	<p>Hyperbole/Over-statement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In this context, the term “<i>quite uncomfortable</i>” expressed by J1 is classified as hyperbole because of its exaggerated sentence when he rejected the contestant without saying NO. - J1 said in a high intonation when he said “<i>quite uncomfortable</i>” - The word “<i>quite uncomfortable</i>” expressed that he did not enjoy that performance. It is known from the expression of J1.
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