



THE USE OF COMPLIMENTS BY MALE AND FEMALE JUDGES FOUND IN GALA SHOW X-FACTOR INDONESIA (Season 1) 2013

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ABSTRACT

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan penggunaan bentuk dan topik pujian yang digunakan oleh juri laki-laki dan perempuan di talent show 'X-Factor Indonesia 2013'. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif. Data dari penelitian ini adalah pujian dari para juri 'X-Factor Indonesia 2013' yang bisa dilihat dari transkrip dialog. Jumlah pujian yang ditemukan dalam acara tersebut adalah sebanyak 178 data. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk pujian yang digunakan oleh juri laki-laki dan juri perempuan cenderung sama, yaitu pujian dengan fokus pada orang pertama dan kedua. Hal ini disebabkan oleh objek pujian yang sama yaitu para finalist yang menampilkan keahlian mereka dalam bernyanyi. Selanjutnya topik pujian yang paling sering digunakan oleh juri laki-laki dan perempuan dalam acara ini adalah mengenai keahlian, tapi dilihat dari persentase topik pujian mengenai penampilan, dalam acara ini ditemukan bahwa topik mengenai penampilan lebih sering digunakan oleh juri perempuan.

Kata Kunci: pujian, bentuk pujian, keahlian, dan penampilan.

A. INTRODUCTION

There are several behaviors of speech act that commonly used by people in daily communication, such as, apology, request, complaint, invitation, and also compliment. Those behaviors are important because each of them play important role in communication. Number of studies about compliment have been conducted by several researchers, compliment is a positive speech act that express friendship or polite behaviour and increase mutual solidarity among people (Wolfson 1981; Holmes 1988; Hobbs 2003; Yousefvand 2010). In other words, compliment is when a speaker says something nice about someone. People like to hear comments about their good behavior, skill, or appearance.

Compliment behavior can not be separated from culture since compliment is also part of language. Othman (2011) states that a compliment generally

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consists of two parts, the compliment and compliment response, and both of them are dictated by cultures. In a certain culture it may be found that people really appreciate compliments by saying *thank you*, but in another one it may be found that people reject compliments by saying *no*. Thus, different culture will has different way of compliment.

It is widely known that males and females have their own characteristics in communication. Wu (2008) concludes that females tend to avoid direct statements and tend to convey hesitation or uncertainty. It is because they use more psychological state while males speak straight to the point and avoid the hesitation or uncertainty. Since there are differences between the language of males and females, the way they give compliments are also different. Two important studies which focus on the use of compliments between gender have been conducted by Holmes (1988) and Herbert (1990).

According to Holmes (1988) females take and give more compliments than males. It means that the number of compliment use between females is more frequent and males tend to give compliments to females than to other males. Then, based on Herbert (1990) between two forms of compliment that commonly use, (I (really) like/love NP) and (PRO is (really) ADJ NP), females tend to use the first one more often while males tend to use both of the forms equally. The first form which the example is "*I like your dress*" is 1st person focus, and the second form which the example is "*those are cool shoes*" is 2nd person focus. It means that females use more personal focus whether to other females or males.

Furthermore, the reason why this topic is important to be studied because people should be aware that there are differences between males and females in giving compliments, different perception might cause misunderstanding. Then, every talent show definitely has the judges to evaluate and comment the finalists talents which commonly consists of compliments or critics, thus, talent show is the appropriate way to prove both theories by Holmes (1988) and Herbert (1990). As well as the study done by Nilwati and Ardi (2012) compared euphemism used by male and female in Kerinci. Commonly, there will be males and females judges in every talent show, then, the researcher tried to find out the differences of compliments given by male and female judges as found in Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia (season 1) 2013 because it has two females and two males judges.

Recently, there are many talent shows in almost all of local and international TV stations. X-Factor Indonesia is one of those many talent shows that recently becomes a trending topic all over the country. The judges of X-Factor Indonesia are the famous and legend musicians and singers of Indonesia such as, Ahmad Dhani, Bebi Romeo, Rossa, and Anggun. Since the judges are two males and two females that each of them different background, experience, and also taste, certainly they have their own characteristics in delivering the comment to the finalists, included in giving compliments.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is categorized as document study since the object of the research was in form of documentation of compliments use in talent show. Besides that, this research is the qualitative research. According to Cresswell (2013), the descriptive research try to describe, explain, and interpret conditions of present. The purpose of the descriptive research is to examine a phenomenon that occurs at a specific place and time. It means that descriptive research is the way to describe event and gives the result written in form of language.

The data of this research were the compliments uttered by the judges of Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia (season 1) 2013. The data analyzed based on forms and topics of compliments. The source of the data were the utterances of the judges in Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia (season 1) 2013. The researcher downloaded the videos of eleven episodes of Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia (season 1) 2013 from Youtube site and write the transcription of the judges' comment.

To collect the data, the researcher needed several instrumentations such as, laptop to get the videos which downloaded from Youtube, modem to get the internet acces, and a notebook and a pen to note other important things.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting all of the data, the researcher found 178 compliments in eleven episodes of Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia. All compliments had been divided into 12 forms, eight of them were based on Manes and Wolfon (in Shezi, 2005, p. 39) theory and the researcher found four other forms which were not included in the forms that proposed by Manes and Wolfon (in Shezi, 2005, p. 39).

Table 1. Forms of compliments

No.	Forms	Male Judges		Female Judges	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1.	(NP is/look (really) ADJ)	28	43.75%	38	33.33%
2.	(I (really) like/love NP)	4	6.25%	34	29.82%
3.	(PRO is (really) ADJ NP)	-	-	5	4.38%
4.	(You V a (really) ADJ)	3	4.68%	2	1.75%
5.	(You V (NP) (really) ADV)	3	4.68%	8	7.01%

6.	(You have (a) ADJ NP!)	4	6.25%	2	1.75%
7.	(What (a) (really) ADJ NP!)	1	1.56%	-	-
8.	(ADJ NP!)	2	3.12%	1	0.87%
9.	(ADJ!)	2	3.12%	10	8.77%
10.	(You V NP)	1	1.56%	2	1.75%
11.	(You are/were NP)	3	4.68%	3	2.63%
12.	(I am/was (really) ADJ)	13	20.31%	9	7.89%
Total		64	100%	114	100%

Looking at the first form, there were 28 compliments (43.75%) uttered by male judges and 38 compliments (33.33%) uttered by female judges. Based on the percentage, male judges were tend to use this form more than female judges. In second form, there were 4 compliments (6.25%) from male and 34 compliments (29.82%) from female judges. Obviously, it showed that female judges used this form very often than male judges. Then, looking at the third form, it was found that only female judges used this form, they delivered 5 compliments (4.38%) in this form. Continued to the fourth form, as many as 3 compliments (4.68%) delivered by male judges and 2 compliments (1.75%) by female judges. Male judges were tend to use this form more than female judges. Fifth form, there were 3 compliments (4.68%) from male judges and 8 compliments (7.01%) from female judges. It means that female judges were more likely to use this form than male judges. Sixth form, male judges uttered 4 compliments (6.25%) and female judges uttered 2 compliments (1.75%). In this form, male judges were more dominant than female judges.

Furthermore, in the seventh form, it was found that only 1 compliment (1.56%) that uttered by male judges and there was no compliment from female judges. Continued to the eighth form, there were 3 compliments uttered by the judges, 2 compliments (3.12%) from male judges and only 1 compliment (0.87%) from female judges. Ninth form, there were 2 compliments (3.12%) from male judges and 10 compliments (8.77%) from female judges. It means that female judges were more likely to use this form than male judges. Tenth form, only 1 compliment (1.56%) from male judges and 2 compliments (1.75%) from female judges. Looking at the percentage, female judges were tend to use this form more than male judges eventhough there was only a little difference between the percentage. Eleventh form, male judges uttered 3 compliments (4.68%) and

female judges also uttered 3 compliments (2.63%). Even the number of compliments between male and female judges were similar, but based on the percentage male judges were tend to use this form more than female judges. Last form, there were 13 compliments (20.31%) delivered by male judges and 9 compliments (7.89%) delivered by female judges. It means that, in this form male judges were more dominant than female judges.

Table 1 shows that both male and female judges were more likely to use the first form (NP is/looks (really) ADJ) to make compliments. Then compared to male judges, female judges preferred to use the second form (I (really) like/love NP) more than male judges. However, in the last form (I am/was (really) ADJ), male judges delivered more compliments than female judges. According to Herbert (1990) compliments can be divided into three categories in terms of personal focus: the first person, the second person, and the third person focus. The first person focus belongs to the personalised forms while the second person and the third person focus belong to the impersonal form. The second and the last forms belong to the first person focus. It means that wheter male or female judges were tend to use both personal and impersonal compliments.

Table 2. Topics of compliments

No.	Topics	Male Judges		Female Judges	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1.	Appearance	7	10.93%	27	23.68%
2.	Skill	57	89.06%	87	76.31%
Total		64	100%	114	100%

In the classifying data, it can be seen that both male and female judges uttered more compliments about skill than appearance. There were only 7 compliments (10.93%) were about appearance that uttered by male judges, while 57 other compliments (89.06%) were about skill. And there were only 27 compliments (23.68%) were about appearance that uttered by female judges, while 87 other compliments (76.31%) were about skill. Nevertheless, looking at the percentage of compliments about appearance that delivered by male and female judges, female judges tend to compliment about appearance more than male judges.

Table 2 shows that both male and female judges complimented finalists' skill more than finalists' appearance. It caused by the context of the talent show where absolutely all the finalists wanted to highlight their skill. Then compared to

male judges, female judges preferred to complimented finalists' appearance more than male judges. According to Holmes (1986), compliments on someone's appearance are the most often compliments uttered. In daily life what people can recognize first about another people around them are their appearance. The researcher found that female judges were tend to compliment on finalists' appearance more than male judges. It means that female judges paid more attention to appearance than male judges.

Furthermore, the researcher found that as many as 64 compliments were uttered by male judges and 114 compliments were uttered by female judges. According to Holmes (1988), females give and receive more compliments than males. It means that, in Gala Show X-Factor Indonesia (season 1) 2013, female judges gave more compliments to the finalists than male judges.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The first conclusion of the research is that both female and male judges were tend to use personal and impersonal compliments equally. It is different with Herbert's research (1990) who states that females use more personal focus than males. The data were collected from the talent show X-Factor Indonesia (season 1) 2013, definitely both male and female judges delivered compliments to the same objects, in this case were the finalists, and all of the finalists perform their skill in singing. Since the objects of the compliments, in this case were finalists, were similar and all of the finalists also performe similar thing, it caused both male and female judges were tend to use personal and impersonal compliments equally.

Second, the topic of compliments that often used by male and female judges in this talent show was about skill, for X-Factor Indonesia was a singing competition that perfoms the finalists' skill in singing. However, looking at the percentage of the topic about appearance that uttered by both gender, females judges were tend to compliment about appearance more often than male judges. This conforms to Holmes' research (1986), who states that compliments on someone's appearance are the most often compliments uttered. It means that female judges paid more attention to appearance than male judges.

In addition, from 178 data that were the compliments that uttered by the judges, 64 of the compliments were uttered by male judges and 114 of the compliments were uttered by female judges. It is related to Holmes' research (1988) who states that females give and receive more compliments than males. It means that female judges tend to compliment more than male judges.

Note: This article is written based on the Diat Sri Purnama's thesis under the supervision of Dr. Hamzah, M.A, M.M. as first advisor, and Delvi Wahyuni, S.S, M.A. as second advisor.

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