

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The writer began this chapter with review of related theories on compliment responses. In the review of related theories, the writer divided this chapter into two parts, which are the theories about the types of compliment responses and the theories about gender differences. Mostly, the writer used theories by Coates (1986) for gender differences and the writer used the theories by Herbert for the types of compliment responses.

The writer continued the discussion with the theories of related studies. The writer takes two related studies, that is, “A Sociolinguistic Study of Indonesian Compliment Responses Used by Students of the Faculty of Letters Based on Gender Differences” by Rosemarie and “Types of Compliment Responses Used in the TV Show 'Campur-Campur on ANTV Based on Gender” by Pancadarma.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

Gender differences will influence the types of compliment responses which are used by the addressee. But in here, the writer will be more focused on compliment response given by female because according to Holmes (1995), women give and receive more compliments than men do. Women, as well as men, compliment other women more than men.

2.1.1 Theories on Types of Compliment Responses

Herbert (1986, 1989, p. 208) divides the compliment responses into twelve types. According to Herbert's analysis, the twelve types of compliment responses are divided into two types, namely Agreement and Non-Agreement. And the type of Agreement is divided again into two sub types, which are *Acceptance* and *Non-Acceptance Agreement*. The classification is as follow:

2.1.1.1 Agreement

Agreement indicates a situation where the addressee agrees with the compliment given by the addressers, but in here, there are two type Agreement which might produced by the addressers, which are Acceptances and Non-Acceptance Agreement.

A. Acceptances

In here, Acceptances means that the addressee responds and agrees with the compliment given by the addresser.

1. Appreciation Token

This category conveys the meaning of acceptance of the compliment whether it is verbal or non verbal. The addressee answers by using a gesture such as nodding head or say thank you (*e.g. Thanks, Thank you, [nod]*).

2. Comment acceptance-single

In this case, the addressee also suggests acceptance. Here, the addressee accepts the compliment force and gives relevant comment on the appreciate topic. Then in here, the addressee agrees with the compliment just to respect the addresser (*e.g. Yeah, it's my favorite too*).

3. Praise Upgrade

In this type, the addressee accepts compliments and asserts that the compliment is insufficient. The addressee thinks that the compliment isn't good enough (*e.g. Really brings out the blue in my eyes, doesn't it?*).

B. Non-Acceptance Agreement

Non-Acceptance Agreement is the situation when the compliment recipient agrees with the force of the compliment proffered by the first speaker, but he or she does not explicitly accept the verbal gift and sometimes acceptances indicated that the addressee was uncomfortable.

1. Return

The praise is shifted for returned to the first speaker. In here, the addressee accepts and responds to the compliment by complimenting the addresser (*e.g. So is yours*).

2. Comment History

The addressee gives comment on the object compliment which shifts it by giving impersonal comment about the history of the subject (*e.g. I bought it for the trip to Arizona*).

3. Re-assignment

In this type, the addressee agrees with the compliment assertion, but the complimentary force is transferred to some third person. Thus, in here the addressee avoid accepting the compliments by giving comments about the third person (*e.g. It really knitted itself*).

2.1.1.2 Non-Agreement

Non-Agreement is when the compliment recipient avoids agreeing with the semantic content of the compliment.

1. Scale down

Addressee disagrees with the complimentary force, pointing to some flaw in the object or claiming that the praise or compliment is over-stated (*e.g. It's really quite old*).

2. Question

The addressee questions the sincerity or the appropriateness of the compliment. The addressee avoids accepting the compliment by giving the question (*e.g. Do you really think so?*).

3. Disagreement

The addressee asserts that the object complimented is not worthy of praise, the first speaker's assertion is error. In here, the addressee shows disagreement to the object complimented (*e.g. I hate it*).

4. Qualification

It is weaker than disagreement. Addressee merely qualifies the original assertion such as *well, but, though*, and the use of *than* in order to show the degree of comparison (*e.g. It's alright, but Len's is nicer*).

5. No acknowledgement

Addressee gives no indication of having heard the compliment. The addressee can give response with an irrelevant comment or no response. Addressee can shift topic or keep quiet (i.e. Topic Shift) or (b) gives no response.

6. Request interpretation

The addressee interprets the compliment as a request rather than a simple compliment (*e.g. You wanna borrow this one too?*).

Besides this main theory from Herbert (1989), the writer also used other theories to support the data that will be analyzed in this research. It is necessary because in her research, the writer did not only analyze about compliment response, but also about gender in act of complimenting.

2.1.2 Women and the Act of Complimenting

Before talking further about compliment response, the writer wants firstly to talk more about compliments which have a big connection with compliment response itself. In some situations, compliments seem to function as positive politeness strategies, that is, they attend to the positive face needs of the addressee. Holmes (1988b, p.448) says that women seem to be alert to the fact that what they say may threaten face. In other words, when women talk, they are used to involving their feeling of sensitivity and solidarity. Holmes (1988b, p.447), argues that female compliments are used to increasing consolidation of solidarity between speakers and hearer. It means that when a female gives a compliment to another female, her purpose is to show that she has the same feeling or opinion and also to give a kind of mutual support to the thing which is complimented. Women compliment, especially those addressed to other women are more likely to meet with the sort of Non-Acceptance Agreement. Unlike

women, men's speech is more *matter-of-fact*. Cross-sex compliments can also be problematic. Man's compliment amount to sexual harassment. For example:

Man: ***“You look sexy today, Faye. I must remember to have a cuddle with you later.”*** Woman: ***No response.***

Elaborate on female – male and female-- female

As we see in the example, compliments can be face-threatening, because the addressee, who is a woman, ignores the negative face-needs of addresser. That is why cross sex compliments can be problematic. Different from the same sex compliments, and according to Holmes (1995, cited in Coates, 2004, p.98), women give and receive more compliments than men do. Women, as well as men, compliment other women more than men. And women will accept the compliment rather than men will. Wolfson (1984, p.243) also noted that women receive far more compliments than men. She described compliments on appearance and possessions between males are “rare” because they avoid to be seemed as a “gay.” Furthermore, compliments offered by males are more likely to be accepted than compliment offered by females, especially if offered to female addressee. Because in the act of complimenting, females usually compliment each other to increase their sense of solidarity, how the compliment and how they respond to each other can also be the way they express and show that they have the same feeling or opinion.

Besides the theories, the writer also picked some previous studies on compliment responses to be the references for the writer's research. The previous studies that the writer picked also the research about compliment response based on gender.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

In this part, to support the writer's study, the writer discussed the study by Rosemarie (1992), who conducted her research on Compliment Responses Used by Students of the Faculty of Letters Based on Gender Differences. As another reference, the writer also put the study by Yeany Pancadarma (1995), who conducted her researches on Compliment Responses, as well. In her research, she

discussed about “Types of Compliment Responses Used in the TV Show 'Campur-Campur on ANTV Based on Gender”.

2.2.1 A Sociolinguistic study of Indonesian compliment responses used by students of the faculty of letters based on gender differences (1995)

In her study, Rosemarie analyzed the compliment responses between males and females in bahasa Indonesia. Through her study, she wanted to find out whether there are any differences between males and females in responding to compliment in Bahasa Indonesia. As her respondents, she took 12 males and 12 females students of the English Department who were still in the first up to third semesters. While in collecting the data, she was helped by two friends as her assistants to state the compliments. She followed those two friends in turn and wrote down secretly the compliments given by the assistants and the responses given by the respondents.

The data which have been collected are analyzed based on Herbert's theory (1990) on the types of compliment responses and then the results are shown on some tables. At the end of the analysis, there is a summary table containing the overall findings of her research. From that table then she gets her conclusion.

As her conclusion, Rosemarie found out that in Indonesia, males and females tended to prefer different types of compliment responses. They types of Indonesian compliment responses most frequently used by males is praise upgrade, while the type of Indonesian compliment responses most frequently used by females is scale down.

In her research, the writer finds out that there are some similarities between her research and Rosemarie's, because both of writer and Rosemarie discussed about compliment responses based on gender. That is why the writer takes Rosemarie's research to be her related studies. But in here, there are also some differences between the writer's research and Rosemarie's. In Rosemarie's research, she analyzed about compliment responses given by the students in the first to third semesters of English Department. She takes both 12 females and

males as her respondents, while the present research only analyzed 10 females who respond to compliment given by 15 males and 15 females. And the writer also takes the respondents from her Facebook friends randomly. From this previous study by Rosemarie, the writer learned that female addressees in Rosemarie research tend to reject the compliment by using scale down. That is why the writer wanted to do a more specific research on female addressees.

2.2.2 Types of compliment responses used in the TV show 'Campur-Campur on ANTV based on gender (1995)

The second study that the writer takes as her related studies is from Pancadarma's. In her study, she discussed the compliment responses that were used in the "Campur-Campur" TV program on ANTV. Through her study, she wanted to find out what types of the compliment responses that were used on the "Campur-Campur" TV show. Since the participants on that program consist of males and females who used different responses, she also wanted to find out what types of responses were preferred by male and female artists in responding the compliments. Then, by comparing their responses, she wanted to find out whether there are any differences or similarities between male and female artist in responding to compliment given on that program.

The data which have been collected are analyzed also based on Herbert's theory on the types of compliment responses and she also put the result on a table. Moreover, as the conclusion, she found that male and female are different in responding to compliments. The male artist on "Campur-Campur" program mostly used Comment Acceptance from the twelve types of compliment responses, while women mostly preferred to use Question types. However, the writer also found out some similarities with Yeany's research since both the writer and Yeany discussed the compliment responses based on gender differences.

Moreover, the writer also used Herbert's theory (1990) to classify the twelve types of compliment responses. There are some similarities between Yeany's research and the writer's research. Yeany analyzed about compliment responses based on gender, same as the writer's research. But, what differs the

writer's and Yeany's study is that Yeany took her respondents from one of TV show on ANTV and she is more focused on male and female celebrities, while in present study, the writer's respondents are not from celebrities and the writer only focused on compliment response given by female and she takes the respondents on Facebook randomly. In here, the writer also learned that although between Pancadarma's and the writer's respondents have different social status, but the female respondents from Pancadarma's also tend to use Non-Agreement types in responding to the compliments.