

**A STUDY ON GIVING AND RESPONDING TO
COMPLIMENT IN ENGLISH BY EFL LEARNERS**



ETRI YEFITA. BELIU

12119041

TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES

FAKULTY


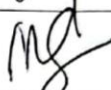
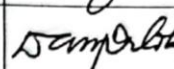


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4.	Dr. Elvis Albertus Bin Toni, S.Pd, MA NIDN: 0823208101	Examiner II	
5.	Dr. Priscilla M.A Hornay, S.Pd.,M.A.,M.Ed NIDN: 0808048601	Examiner III	

Acknowledged by

Dean FKIP UNWIRA Kupang



Dr. Madar Aleksius, M.Ed

NIDN: 0829076201

Head of English Education Study
Program FKUP UNWIRA Kupang



Dr. Elvis Albertus Bin Toni, S.Pd, MA

NIDN: 0823208101

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Kupang, Agustus 2024



Etri Y. Beliu

MOTTO

“For wisdom will come into your heart and knowledge will delight your soul”

(Proverbs 2:10)

DEDICATION

This thesis is particularly dedicated to my beloved:

1. Mother: Norlina M M. Naat
2. Sisters: Asryana D. Beliu and Adriana Beliu
3. Brothers: Oktovianus Banunaek, Manto Selan, Ronald Seofeto,
Marselinus Beliu.
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The Writer

ABSTRACT

One of the most interesting topics in synchronic linguistic studies is compliments and responses to compliments. The purpose of this qualitative study was to determine the structure of compliments, types of responding to compliment, and gender differences in the giving of compliments and responding to compliment of foreign language learners in Kupang to compliments in English. 20 EFL students, who are in the fifth semester of the English Language Education Study Program at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Widya Mandira Catholic University, received data for the study through a Discourse Final Assignment (DCT) distributed online. This study uses the theories proposed by Holmes (1988) and Herbert (1990) as a basis for analyzing the topic of compliment and the various types of responses to compliment. The first results of this study show that the structure of compliment most frequently used by EFL are: Performance/Skill/Ability 73 (55.72%), appearance 32: (24.42%), possession and personality 13 (9.92%). The structures used by EFL students in giving compliments include: Pronoun + is + (a/an) + (really) + noun phrase followed by an adjective. Noun phrase + is/see (really) + adjective. Meanwhile, the structures not used by EFL students in giving compliments are: Not + noun phrase + adjective. Meanwhile, the response to compliment most frequently used by EFL is Appreciation token 20: (25.31%). The second finding revealed that there was no significant difference between men and women regarding the use of compliments; rather, they are used equally. These differences are based on gender and are seen in the responses to compliments from EFL students. There are three patterns in the syntax patterns that are often used by men and women, namely: Noun phrase + looks/is + (really) + adjective; you + verb + noun phrase + (really) + adverb; and adverb + noun phrase. Based on the results examined, male and female respondents tend to often use "Thank you" in responding to compliment. There is a structure in responding to compliment that is not used by men and women, namely: Isn't + noun phrase + adjective. Based on the data collected, it is seen that both male and female participants follow the trend of previous studies with the Accept, Reject, and Avoid patterns. Both groups are more likely to choose the accept option than reject. In addition, both groups prefer two types of CR strategies: Appreciation Tokens and Return Praise. On the one hand, female participants more often use the CRS strategy implied in Agreeable Speech, while male participants prefer to apply the CRS strategy on Question Accuracy.

Keywords: *speech act, compliment, compliment responses, gender*

ABSTRAK

Salah satu topik yang paling menarik dalam studi linguistik sinkronis adalah pujian dan respons terhadap pujian. Tujuan dari penelitian kualitatif ini adalah untuk menentukan struktur pujian, jenis respons pujian, dan perbedaan gender dalam pemberian pujian dan tanggapan pujian siswa bahasa asing di Kupang terhadap pujian dalam bahasa Inggris. 20 mahasiswa EFL, yang berada di semester lima Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Katolik Widya Mandira, penelitian melalui tugas akhir Discourse (DCT) yang disebarluaskan secara online. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang diajukan oleh Holmes (1988) dan Herbert (1990) sebagai dasar untuk menganalisis topik pujian serta berbagai jenis respons terhadap pujian. Hasil pertama penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa topik pujian yang paling sering digunakan oleh EFL adalah: Kinerja/Keterampilan/Kemampuan 73 (55.72%), penampilan 32: (24.42%), Kepemilikan dan Kepribadian 13 (9.92%). Struktur yang digunakan oleh siswa EFL dalam memberikan pujian meliputi: Kata ganti + is + (a/an) + (benar-benar) + frasa kata benda yang diikuti oleh kata sifat. Frasa kata benda + adalah/lihat (benar-benar) + kata sifat. Sementara itu, struktur yang tidak digunakan oleh siswa EFL dalam memberikan pujian adalah: Bukan + frasa kata benda + kata sifat. Sedangkan respon terhadap pujian yang paling sering digunakan oleh EFL adalah Tanda Penghargaan 20: (25.31%). Temuan kedua mengungkapkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara pria dan wanita mengenai topik pujian; sebagian besar dari mereka menggunakannya secara setara. Ada tiga pola dalam pola sintaksis yang sering digunakan oleh laki-laki dan perempuan, yaitu: Frasa Kata Benda + Tampak/adalah + (benar-benar) + Kata Sifat; kamu + kata kerja + frasa kata benda + (benar-benar) + kata keterangan; dan kata keterangan + frasa kata benda. Berdasarkan hasil yang diteliti, responden pria dan wanita cenderung sering menggunakan kata "Terima kasih" dalam menanggapi pujian. Ada struktur dalam menanggapi pujian yang tidak digunakan oleh laki-laki dan perempuan, yaitu: Bukankah + frasa kata benda + kata sifat. Berdasarkan data yang dikumpulkan, terlihat bahwa baik partisipan laki-laki maupun perempuan mengikuti tren penelitian sebelumnya dengan pola Terima, Tolak, dan Hindari. Kedua kelompok lebih cenderung memilih opsi menerima daripada menolak. Selain itu, kedua kelompok lebih menyukai dua jenis strategi CR: Token Apresiasi dan Pujian Pengembalian. Di satu sisi, peserta perempuan lebih sering menggunakan strategi CRS yang tersirat dalam Ucapan Setuju, sementara peserta laki-laki lebih memilih menerapkan strategi CRS pada Akurasi Soal.

Kata kunci: *tindak tutur, pujian, respon pujian, jenis kelamin*

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