

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The study was concerned with compliment responses among Indonesian male and female public figures on Twitter. It was aimed to provide answers from the research problems. Based on the analysis of the data, the conclusions are stated as the following;

1. Agreement responses are used more by female public figures while the male public figures tend to use non-agreement responses. There are eleven sub-types of responses found but one sub-type named request isn't found at all. Appreciation Token is a sub-type which is used more than any other responses sub-categories. It is also found that female public figures use a complete form of thanking (thank you, *terima kasih*) while male public figures tend to use a shortened, misspelt and abbreviated form which sounds like the intended words (*makasih*, thanks, *tq*, *tx*, *tk*s). Reassignment used more by female public figures while Return used more by the male public figures, There are ten different combined strategies expressed by both male and female public figures.

2. The compliments were mostly expressed in two different responses. These were seen from the using elements of a given language (e.g. single words, groups of words, simple or complex syntactic structures, etc.). Moreover, the numbers of moves involved in each response were also examined and found that they were

realized in simple and complex responses. Both male and female public figures employed one speech act/illocution which dominates by the thanking. Female were found to use more complex or multiple move responses.

3. Appreciation Token is mostly used by both genders as it is the simplest and most appropriate way in responding to compliment. Moreover, as Twitter allows only 140 characters, it is understandable that they follow the restriction. Appreciation Token is also used because they act as public figures who need to maintain good relationship with their fans. Other reasons to use agreement responses are as form of appreciation, balance, confirmation and a form of modesty. Non-agreement is used because it avoids indebtedness, a form of disapproval and a suspicion of motives.

5.2 Suggestion

It is suggested that those who are concerned with compliment responses should do as follows:

1. Public figures who become the center of compliment and possess a strong self – image, should anticipate wisely in selecting a strategy of responding to a compliment as it can be crucial tool for maintain their relationship with their fans or audiences.
2. English language teacher can ask the students from different genders to practice complementing each other. For example: a male student to praise a female student or a male student to complement male student. As it's

found that more male feels reluctant to accept the response, teacher can start giving these students better strategies of compliment acceptance from the simple “thank you” or other combination form of agreements to them. This is done as rejecting or disagreeing to compliments is least suggested to do. This will be more significant if it is being taught as a intercultural competence for those learning English as their L2.

3. Teacher can also ask the students to watch some English TV series or movies with complimenting scenes. This is important for cross – cultural or pragmatics knowledge particularly for EFL students when interacting with English native speakers or even at the time they pay a compliment to each other. EFL teachers can emphasize that some Asian values of modesty which tend to disagree should be avoided.
4. Teacher or Lecturers can also use Twitter as a source of discussion for diverse topics and also an educational media to find a new interactive activities for their students.
5. Future researchers who are interested in this compliment responses topic should conduct more research on language in social media from other emphasis, in order to have a better insight and understanding towards this study.